The Middletown Transcript

VOLUME 50 NO 43. MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE, SATURDAY OCTOBER 19, 1918 PRICE THREE CENT

LOCAL HAPPENINGS

Many Condensed News Items of the Past Week

IN THIS AND NEARBY POINTS

Housecleaning season.

Keiffer pears are bringing 40 to 50 cents per basket.

One $50 Bond will buy 30 steel helmets. Oh, Buy ! Buy !

One $50 Bond will buy six Army blankets. Buy more bonds.

People who act as nurses during this epidemic of influenza should wear gauze masks dipped in a solution of listerene.

Letters of administration on the estate of Joseph R. Heldmyer, deceased, have been granted to his brother, John Heldmyer, Jr.

The most beautifully Liberty Bond—trimmed window in town—Fogel & Burstan's. They deserve great credit for their ceaseless boosting of the great patriotic event.

The annual supper of the Woman's Home Missionary Society of Bethesda M. E. Church, which was to have been held on Thursday, October 24th, has been indefinitely postponed, owing to the epidemic of influenza.

Farmers here are preparing to comply with the request of the government to increase the wheat acreage 10 per cent. over that of last year. The tillage in this country will be much larger this fall than last, if the labor can be held.

Most of the farmers report that their late potato crop is very good, in spite of drought which prevailed so long. Some patches did not come up very good, but what are standing seem to have a good set of potatoes. Most of the farmers have their fodder down and are busy getting in wheat.

With the season for harvesting the corn crop at hand, and the time for plowing and planting the 1919 winter wheat crop rapidly approaching, many requests have come to the Employment Service requesting information on methods to be pursued in applying for deferred classification and the furloughing of soldiers for the protection of food crops.

E. S. Adkins & Company of Salisbury, are the first large manufacturers on the Eastern Shore to try out women as workers in the lumber business. Because of the scarcity of men, this firm took on quite a number of young women last week in their planing mills, and the experience so far has proven quite satisfactory. It is found that these women are rather expert in the matter of bundling shooks, and resawing and doing other work where care is necessary to perform duty.

Wanted

Operator on Power Machines, for Infants and Children's wear, steady work, and good wages, Also work given out to home sewers.
Apply to Factory.
A. ROSENBLATT SONS & Co.
Townsend, Del.
Mrs. Charles W. Jones, Mgr.

For Sale

One six hole Corn Sheller, 1 17x22 Hay Press, 4 York Carriages, 2 Rubber-tire Carriages, 1 Family Carriage. Rubber tires put on carriage wheels by best process. 1 Invalids wheel chair Carriages, and Automobiles painted and repaired.
F. DUGGAN
Odessa, Del.

For Sale

Good Horse, Carriage and harness.
Apply to
L. R. CRAIG
High St., Odessa, Del.

For Sale

Sow and eight ten-weeks old pigs. Wil sell together or separately. Also, span of mules.
A. E. GRANTHAM,
Newark, Del.
Phone 63.

For Sale

Two good Brood Sows, will farrow within the next two weeks. Apply to
This Office

DIVORCE

NEW CASTLE COUNTY, SS.
THE STATE OF DELAWARE,
To The Sheriff Of New Castle County, Greeting:

Whereas, Bernard F. Fox by his Petition to the Judges of our Superior Court, filed in the office of the Prothonotary of said Court in and for New Castle County, for the cause of complaint therein alleged, has made application to our said Judges that a decree may be pronounced dissolving the marriage existing between the Petitioner and Kathryn E. Fox.

We Therefore, Command You, as you were heretofore commanded that you summon Kathryn E. Fox so that she be and appear before the Judges of our said Court at the next term thereof to be held at Wilmington, on Monday, the Fourth day of November next to answer the allegations of the said petitioner, Bernard F. Fox according to the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided, and also to do and receive what the Court shall then and there consider concerning her in this behalf as to the Court shall seem meet and consistent with the provisions of the said Act of Assembly. And have you then there this writ. Witness, the Honorable James Pennewill, at Wilmington, the sixteenth day of September A. D. nineteen hundred and eighteen issued September 27, 1918.

JOSEPH WIGGLESWORTH,
Prothonotary.

BOLD COLORED BOY BURGLAR

Do you know we have a budding Sherlock Holmes in our midst in the person of our chief of police Harry Hilyard? Well we have, and here's the proof of it.

October 11th, the meat shop of J. E. Lewis was robbed, $63.50 being taken from the cash register. On August 1st, $35.00 was thus stolen, and on September 1st, 24 cents. The American Stores Co. store was robbed on September 10th of $7.50, on the 22d of $41.00 and $9.75 worth of Thrift Stamps, and on October 8th of $1.28, and $1.25 in postage stamps.

The facts seemed to suggest a local artist was operating, and accordingly the Chief put on his thinking cap to solve the riddle. The following circumstance furnished him his clue. A certain colored boy named John Curry whom he knew to be an idler, was seen riding a brand new bicycle. He asked Curry where he got it, and when the boy said "at Howell's" he went to Mr. Howell and learned that Curry told him he earned the money working at the Armstrong cannery. The Chief thereupon phoned to the cannery and was told by the manager that he didn't even know such a boy. The Chief then looked for him in Hamtown and learning that he had gone to Wilmington on his bike, telephoned the police there to arrest him giving the address of his mother who lived in the city. Not hearing promptly from the Wilmington police he and Mr. Lewis went there in an auto, arriving just as the news come to the police station that Curry had been caught. This was on the night of the eleventh.

At first the boy denied everything, but finally, after a long sweating, confessed everything, and also said that another boy who had been arrested because of suspicious circumstances seemingly incriminating him, was innocent. Curry turned over $60.50 of the last Lewis robbery, going to a room in his mother's house and taking the money out of the crown of an old straw hat hanging on the wall, and also showing where he had hid a check endorsed in blank, behind the steps of the grandstand in the Middletown ball ground. The $9.75 in Thrift Stamps was recovered and the $1.21 in postage stamps. Curry has told two different stories as to whose money he used to buy the bicycle and so its ownership is yet to be settled.

The boy has been handed over to the Reform School authorities, he claiming to be only 14 years old. He is cunning and bold, far beyond his years and it is a pity he cannot be soundly whipped for his audacious burglaries. Besides breaking into the American store he smashed the knob off an iron safe in his attempt to force it open. For a fourteen year youth he is well on in cracksman lore, and self taught at that !

It was a very clever piece of detective work upon the part of the Chief thus promptly to think out a solution to the robberies and pin conviction on the right offender, and land him in jail within 24 hours !

On the Death of L. Scott Townsend

The Board of Directors of the Peoples National Bank is again called upon to recognize the loss it has sustained by the death of one of its members, Mr. L. Scott Townsend.

Elected a director on December 8th, 1917, by the board to fill the vacancy caused by the death of his father, Mr. George L. Townsend, who was President of the bank, and on January 19th, 1918 he was elected Vice President. While holding this office but a short time he proved himself, not only most valuable in a business way to the bank, but also by his genial disposition and social qualities endeared himself to us all, and we wish to record this expression of our sorrow at his untimely death.

Resolved, that this minute be spread upon the records of this bank, published in the Middletown papers and that a copy be sent to the family of our deceased friend.

Signed,
J. FRANK ELIASON,
JEFFERSON B. FOARD,
FRANK R. POOL.

TOWNSEND

Thomas Enos spent Sunday with his mother, Mrs. Bessie Enos.

L. L. Maloney and family all are suffering from the Spanish Influenza.

Irvin Hart was an over Sunday guest with his parents, J. Austin Hart and family.

Daniel E. Jones and wife, of Wilmington, spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Jones.

Mr. Charles Hutchison and children, of Delmar, are guests of his sister, Mrs. J. D. Lynam and wife.

Dr. Jerome Niles, wife and son, who have been visiting his mother at Wellsboro, Pa., have returned home.

Mrs. Clara Knotts returned home on Tuesday, after a visit with her sister, Mrs. S. Dawson, at Cheswold.

Frank Collins, of Wilmington, was a week-end guest of his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. B. G. Lockerman.

Misses Anna and Estella VanDyke and two nieces returned to their home on Monday, after a five weeks stay with their brother, Howard VanDyke and wife, at Northfield, N. J.

CHURCH AND STATE

Some of Our People Are Calling It "Garfluenza"

COMES FROM SPAIN CR CUBA

The death of Bishop Charles Warren Currier, of the Cuban diocese, is a particularly distinct loss to the country at this time because of the plans which we entertain for a closer intimacy with the Latin American republics. Bishop Currier was one of our best interpreters of the Latin American mind. His familiarity with the Spanish literature of the Western Hemisphere was remarkable and his portrayal of life and conditions from the Rio Grande to southern most Argentina was an education to any audience. In the course of a lifetime all too brief his earnest cooperation with such men as John Hay, President Taft, Elihu Root, and John Barrett, helped much to smooth out difficulties with some of our neighboring republics, and to promote a better understanding, an entente cordiale, between Uncle Sam and those hot-headed, though warm-hearted people. When, at the instance of that very able journalist, the late William Eleroy Curtis, Secretary of State, James G. Blaine founded the Bureau of American Republics, (now the Pan-American Union conducted by Hon. John Barrett) Bishop Currier offered many suggestions of value in determining the friendly offices which that bureau sought to effect, and he was prominently identified with the bureau up to the day of his death. Bishop Currier was a great credit to the church and to the State.

SOME CALL IT "GARFLUENZA"

In speculating as to the origin of the "influenza," many people advance the theory that it came from Spain, or China. There is apparently no evidence that it came from either. But if it did, the probability is that its ravages have been very greatly increased by the unhealthful conditions and dampness of offices, residences and apartments where there should be fires and none have been started. The Fuel Administration has denied that it placed any ban on the early starting of heating plants, but the fact is, nevertheless, that the daily bulletins telling about the seriousness of the fuel scarcity and urging the conservation of coal has been made the foundation for refusal of owners of office buildings and apartments to start fires when the season demanded it. The germ of the influenza may have come from Spain, though that may be doubted. There is no room for doubt that it found a ready breeding place in cold, damp rooms which should have been dry and warm.

ARGENTINA'S EXAMPLE

Argentina, according to a cablegram from Buenos Aires, is considering an increase in her tariff on imports equivalent to 20 per cent. in addition to a 33 per cent. increase in port dues. This proposal is included in the 1919 budget submitted by the President of Argentina. The Democrats now in control refuse consideration of any increase in customs duties, and also refuse to provide for a budget system. They prefer to take all taxes from domestic production and industry, and to spend money with wanton extravagance. Our Secretary of the Treasury presents a book of estimates of funds to Congress, with no attempt to check up the demands of greedy bureaucrats, and this book of estimates is supplemented by additional requests to swell these enormous sums. The Republicans are generally in favor of adopting the budget system; the Democrats are against it, preferring to divide their loot through the chairmen of committees who hail from the South, and who see to it that "the South gets hers." Argentina has something to offer us in the way of example, in tariff as well as in the budget system.

ST. ANNE'S CHURCH NOTES

Sunday, October 20th. The 21st Sunday after Trinity.

Services: 10.30, Holy Communion and Sermon.

11.45, Sunday School session.

7.30, Evening Prayer and Address.

The church will be open for services provided the State Board of Health revokes its decision of closed churches on account of the epidemic of influenza. Watch the newspapers for instructions, and the church bells will give sufficient notice of services. As soon as the general order is revoked, things will go on as usual. We are convinced that the church is about the least likely place in the town for encountering risks of contagion. It takes too little to keep people away, even under ordinary circumstances; and the first symptom of illness of any kind insures a vacancy in the congregation, even when there is no special order of the Board of Health. We hope to see the church full, and the people gathered for worship and spiritual stimulus at the earliest date possible. There is no better antidotes against ills in general, and especially such physical maladies as result in large measure from over-strained nerves and exaggerated fears of contagion.

Peace is possible only if we fight for it and back our Boys 'over there' with our Liberty Loan Dollars ! The Fourth Liberty Loan is now on. Let us help all we can.

New Fall Millinery, our entire stock for sale. See add in this paper.
PETERSON'S DEPT. STORE.

WANTED—Few cars of good wheat direct from farmers, send sample and price to P. O. Box 86 Pocomoke, Md.

TWO CARLOADS OF COWS

The two carloads of pure-bred Holstein dairy cattle purchased in Michigan by the Farmers' Trust Company of Newark, and the New Castle County National Bank of Odessa, arrived in the County last week. One load of the cattle was distributed among the farmers of the County from Middletown and the other from Newark.

Upon the arrival of the cars the farmers who had previously given their orders for the cattle were notified and asked to come to the car and take possession of their cow.

The purchasing of dairy cattle this year was a very difficult proposition. Due to the shortage of the pastures many of the cattle are not in good condition. However, the two carloads which were brought into the county, although not in high condition, were in good producing condition. It is noticeable that these cattle are of an excessive size and very large boned giving every indication of being very rugged and healthy. We are fortunate in securing two carloads of cattle that are soon to begin their lactation period. In a few weeks the farmers who secured these cows will be the possessors of a calf which in many cases will be worth half the cost of the cow.

The following farmers received one or more of these cows: J. W. Banks, Stanton; Thomas Samworth, Newark; Robert Connell, Newark; Eugene Feucht, Elkton; Lee Hoffecker, Porters; Herman Cook, Newark; Paul Woodward, Newport; J. B. Decker, Newark; H. L. Dilworth, Centreville; William Cloud, Newark; Eli Highfield, Hockessin; H. Hayward, Newark; Mrs. B. Thompson, Greenville; George W. Baldwin, Cheswold; A. R. Stewart, Porters; Benjamin Johnson, Kirkwood; Alvin Shrader, Middletown; James Carpenter, Jr., Odessa; George B. W. Rhodes, John Redgrave, Norman Butler, Jehu Alfree, Dan Cochran and Herman Conner, Middletown.

These cows are of the type and breeding upon which the farmers who secured them may expect to build a pure-bred herd. The cows are backed by good records and sired and bred to some of the best bulls in the Middle West.

With the completion of the New Castle County Holstein Bull Association, there is no reason why New Castle County should not produce some of the highest bred Holstein cattle in the country.

RACING EVOLUTION OF BAR

In Old Rome It Had Its Origin in Relations Existing Between Patron and Client.

The Roman bar, writes S. P. Scott in Case and Comment, deduced its origin from the intimate association of patron and client in the days of the republic. This relation, founded upon mutual support and assistance, bore a considerable resemblance to that of lord and vassal during the middle ages without, however, including the oppressive restrictions imposed upon the latter by the laws of feudalism. Among the many duties required of the patron was that of transacting the legal business of his clients and appearing for them in court. This service was at first entirely gratuitous, but subsequently, when the ties of hereditary connection became less binding, and consultation with patrons was abandoned by their clients for the advice of jurists possessed of greater legal erudition, a voluntary fee, called an honorarium, was expected. The amount of this was established by custom, and, in the course of time, when excessive gifts of this kind were virtually demanded, all fees were regulated by statute.

After law had developed into a science the profession became recognized as a distinct calling, and legal procedure having been systematically organized, representation of parties in court was successively effected by three classes of persons—procurators, cognitors and advocates.

IDEAL SITE FOR REST CURE

City of Santa Cruz de la Sierra, in Bolivia, Practically a Place of Absolute Silence.

"The only tropical city of Bolivia, it stands some 1,500 feet above sea level so far from the outside world that mail deposited on January 7 reached New York on March 11. Of the 19,000 inhabitants of Santa Cruz de la Sierra 11,000 are female," Harry A. Franck writes in the Century.

"It is a city of silence. Spreading over a dead flat, half sandy, jungled plain, its right angled streets are deep in reddish sand in which not only its shod feet, by no means in the majority, though the upper class is almost foppish in dress, but even the solid wooden wheels of its clumsy ox carts make not a sound. There is no modern industry to lend its strident voice, though the town boasts three 'steam establishments' for the making of ice, the grinding of maize and the sawing of lumber, and every street fades away at either end into the whispering jungle. Narrow sidewalks of porous red bricks, roofed by the wide overhanging eaves of the houses, often upheld by pillars or poles, line most of the streets. But these are by no means continuous, and being commonly high above the street level and often taken up entirely, especially of an evening, by the families, who consider this their veranda rather than the pedestrian's right of way, the latter generally finds it easier to plod through the sand of the street itself."

FRIENDS & VISITORS

Personal Items About People You See and Know

THOSE THAT COME AND GO

Miss Bessie Morton is visiting her sister Mrs. G. W. Lockwood.

Miss Margaret McDonald, of Wilmington, is visiting relatives in town.

Mrs. Mae Moore, of Wilmington, was at home here over the week-end.

Mr. Philip Vinyard, of Wilmington, visited his mother here on Sunday.

Mrs. J. R. Hoffecker is entertaining Mrs. Marcellus Jones, of Wyncote.

Mr. Ray Dickson, of Wilmington, spent the week-end with his mother.

Miss Bernice Metten, of Wilmington, visited her parents over the week-end.

Mrs. John B. Cooke, of Philadelphia, is visiting her mother Mrs. G. W. Naudain.

Miss Edith Eliason, of Wilmington, was a week-end guest of relatives in town.

Mrs. G. W. Lockwood has her son Mr. Harry Lockwood, of Washington, for a guest.

Mrs. J. W. Barnett and son Mr. Taylor Barnett are visiting her sister Mrs. James Collins.

Mr. Francis Pinder, of Chester, Pa., is visiting his parents Mr. and Mrs. George Pinder.

Miss Mary Lewis, of Sea Bright, N. J., is the guest of her parents Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Lewis.

Miss Viola Weber was a guest of her sister, Mrs. Curtis F. Millman, at woodside, this week.

Lieut. Ephraim P. Jolls is spending several days with his parents Mr. and Mrs. Joseph C. Jolls.

Mrs. William Robinson, of Philadelphia, is visiting her parents Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Roberts.

Mr. George Richards, of near Claymont, spent Sunday with his daughter, Mrs. Elwood I. Banning.

Mr. and Mrs. Victor H. Jones, of Philadelphia, are visiting his parents Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Jones.

Miss Grace Williams, of Wilmington, was a recent guest of her parents Mr. and Mrs. Tolbert Williams.

Miss Isabella Smith has accepted a position in Washington, D. C., and left for her new duties on Tuesday.

Mrs. Frank Penington spent several days this week with her daughter, Mrs. Frank Richards, in New York City.

Lieut. Alfred Connellee, of Camp Devens, Mass., spent Saturday with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Connellee.

Mr. William Gallagher, of Camp Meade, Md. spent the week-end with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Gallagher.

Misses Lillian Montgomery, of New Castle, and Vivian DeValinger, of Wilmington, spent Sunday with Mrs. Joseph R. Heldmyer.

PETIT JURORS

The following jurors have been drawn for the November term of the Court of General Sessions and Superior Court, by Jury Commissioners Robert D. Kemp and David C. Rose:

PETIT JURY, REGULAR PANEL

First Representative district—Joseph L. Warren, Noble F. Hadley, William P. Windish, Harley Matthews.

Second—James F. Hoey, Francis J. Collins, James P. Jones, James B. Carr.

Third—John J. Donovan, James M. Downs, James S. Evans, Peter Fahey.

Fourth—George W. Denney, Leon Crawford, Peter T. E. Wright, William H. Blake.

Fifth—Thomas P. Roach, Lewis Price, John Terrell, John Hamilton.

Sixth—William C. VanTrump, Harry M. Barlow.

Seventh—Elmer Frankhouser, A. K. Taylor.

Eighth—Oscar C. Starkey, Frank H. Hill.

Ninth—Charles M. Lewis, Frederick Ritz.

Tenth—John Wood, John Berry.

Eleventh—Jehu W. Davis, Charles Crompton.

Twelfth—Herbert Morrison, Samuel C. Lester.

Fourteenth—Walter S. Money, James C. Reynolds.

Fifteenth—Gilmore Johnson, Perkins Pratt.

Forest Church Notes

How amiable are thy tabernacles, O Lord of hosts !

My soul longeth, yea, even fainteth for the courts of the Lord.

I love her gates, I love the road,
The Church, adorned with grace,
Stands like a palace built for God
To show His milder face.

If the State Board of Health rescinds its order forbidding the holding of church services, then the regular services will be held as usual on next Sunday, and the ringing of the church bell will announce that the services have been resumed.

Meanwhile, let us pray that the efforts to banish this epidemic may be successful, and that the victims may be restored to health.

Do not forget to buy Liberty Bonds.

OBITUARY

MRS. CATHERINE W. VALLANDIGHAM

Mrs. Catherine Whiteley Vallandigham, widow of the late Dr. Irving Spence Vallandigham died at her home in this town, on Thursday night, about 9.30 after an illness of about two weeks, the result of arterial hardening and its natural accompaniments. Mrs. Vallandigham was formerly of Newark Delaware, and was a daughter of Dr. Alexander Lowber, who practiced medicine for many years in that town.

Dr. and Mrs. Vallandigham came to Middletown in 1890, when Mrs. Vallandigham was received as a member of Forest Presbyterian Church upon her letter from St. Georges Presbyterian church. After the death of Dr. Vallandigham in 1903 she removed for a time to Wilmington, where she and her sister lived for several years with their brother Dr. Alexander Lowber, but at his death nine years ago she returned to Middletown where she lived until her death.

Mrs. Vallandigham was much interested in Forest Presbyterian church and likewise active in its affairs though her infirmities several years past prevented her from taking a part in its activities.

Mrs. Vallandigham's funeral took place at 9.45 A. M. on Saturday morning at her late home where the Rev. Francis H. Moore pastor of Forest Church officiated. The burial was at Head of Christiana Presbyterian cemetery near Newark.

WILLIAM J. ELIASON

After a prolonged illness death removed from our midst William J. Eliason, at two o'clock Tuesday morning. Mr. Eliason who had been an invalid for many years was 82 years of age, and had spent his entire life in Middletown.

Deceased was one of our most highly respected citizens and as long as his health permitted was engaged in the pump and wind-mill business.

He leaves to mourn his death a devoted widow, and two sons Wallace and Harry C. Eliason.

The funeral services were held at his late residence yesterday afternoon and interment was made in Bethesda M. E. Cemetery.

MILDRED SHEPHERD

The body of Miss Mildred Shepherd of Rising Sun, Md. was brought here for burial in Forest Cemetery Wednesday afternoon. Miss Shepherd was a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry L. Shepherd, who formerly lived here, and a niece of Misses Fannie and Elizabeth Shepherd and Jessie L. Shepherd of Middletown.

Rev. Percy L. Donaghay had charge of the services at the grave.

JAMES ELMER KUMPEL

James Elmer Kumpel, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Albert Kumpel Jr. of Port Penn, died at the home of its parents Tuesday last October 8th, aged 6 months.

Funeral services were held at the home of its parents Friday afternoon and interment was made in Hickory Grove Cemetery.

JOHN T. WARREN

The body of John T. Warren, son of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Warren of Wilmington was brought here Thursday for interment in Forest Cemetery. Deceased died at his home in Wilmington at 6.30 o'clock Monday evening after a short illness aged 48 years.

He was a former resident of this town but has resided in Wilmington for many years. The services at the grave were in charge of Rev. P. L. Donaghay.

ODESSA

Miss Helen Sparks is at Chevy Chase, Md.

Miss Louise Gremminger is visiting in Baltimore.

Mrs. Harry Ward is visiting relatives in Chester, Pa.

Miss Isabella Smith, of Middletown, spent Sunday with her aunt, Mrs. H. Morris.

Mrs. Mary Shoule and Mrs. Henry Kronemier spent Tuesday in St. Georges.

Mrs. Wilson Marstella, of Philadelphia, has been the guest of Mrs. John Heldmyer.

Miss Ruth Shockley, of Marcus Hook, Pa., is visiting her mother, Mrs. John VanHorn.

Mr. Harry Long, of Wilmington, visited his mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Long, on Sunday.

Mr. Charles Armstrong and family, of near Wilmington, are visiting her father, Mr. Elwood Dulin.

Mr. Frank Baker, of Wilmington, and Mr. Ben Baker, wife and daughter, were visitors in town on Tuesday.

The remains of Rachel Rebecca Harris, aged 22, wife of Mr. Harvey Harris, of Marcus Hook, Pa., were brought here on Tuesday. Funeral services were held Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. David Thornton. Interment was made in Old Drawyers Cemetery.

Notice

Will all persons that have preserves for the soldiers please keep them in their homes till further notice.
MRS. W. T. CONNELLEE.

SAVE GOOD SEED CORN

Take No Chance In Regard to The Quality

HUSK IT BEFORE THE FREEZING

No time in the past has been more imperative than the present for the farmer to select and to save an adequate supply of seed corn. The bad results from poor seed which often necessitates replanting are familiar to every corn grower. In the campaign for greater food production no chances should be taken in regard to the quality of seed corn. The only way to be sure that seed corn will grow is to husk it before freezing weather and place it in a dry well ventilated room where it should remain until thoroughly air dry. Seed ears should not be placed in bins, boxes or barrels, but hung up in such a manner that the ears will not touch while drying. Hence, as husking progresses each farmer should select and preserve at least twice as many seed ears as will be required for his planting next spring. He should do this for two reasons. First, the larger number of ears will enable him to make a closer selection for the better type of ears for planting. Second, it will provide some extra seed to sell in the spring. There is always more or less of a local demand for seed corn. Last winter and spring over 150 carloads of corn were shipped from Delaware to northern and western states for seed. It is doubtful whether another similar area in the United States was able to furnish such a quantity of germinable seed under the conditions that existed last year. Delaware played a very important part in relieving the seed corn shortage of 1917.

Another object in selecting seed corn early is to provide ears in suitable condition for exhibition purposes. At the Annual State Corn Show it is often noticed that many of the samples are immature, a condition which prevents the sample from taking a premium. It is the object of the Corn Growers' Association to further the interest in selecting and caring for seed corn as well as to develop and promote new varieties. The winners at the State Corn Show have usually been those who have paid close attention to the selection and maturity of the seed ears.

This year the 12th Annual State Corn Show will be held in Bridgeville, Del., January 14th to 17th, 1919, in conjunction with the Peninsula Horticultural Society. Owing to the national demand for greater food production this will be the most important agricultural meeting in the state and it is hoped that every grain grower will manifest his interest in the campaign by entering one or more samples of corn or other grain. Now is the time to begin the preparation for a good supply of seed corn next spring and for an exhibit at the Annual State Corn Show.

The premium list of the corn show will be ready for distribution early in December.

A. E. GRANTHAM, Secretary,
Delaware Corn Growers' Association.

STATE AND PENINSULA

The Huber Baking Company, of Wilmington, has a permit to construct an oven to cost $25,000.

To insure his dog "Pepper" decent burial, Edward Carter, of Elkton, Md., has subscribed for a $50 Liberty Loan bond.

With about two-thirds of a normal pack, nearly all the tomato canneries on the Eastern Shore have closed for the season.

Lieutenant John T. Tucker, of Centreville, Md. who is stationed at Camp Sherman, O., has been appointed from second to first lieutenant.

Three small boys who had stolen an automobile owned by H. C. Nichols, of Wilmington, ran the car into a tree, escaping injury by jumping.

A free train started Monday morning to carry laborers from Harrington and way stations to New Castle to work at the Bethlehem Loading Company.

James C. Hudson, for two years chief engineer of the pilot boat Philadelphia, has resigned, and Charles A. Lofland, of Lewes, has been appointed in his place.

The trial of Charles M. Johnson, former cashier of the National Bank of Aberdeen, indicted for the murder of Major John R. King, of the Aberdeen Proving Grounds, has been indefinitely postponed on account of the serious illness of State's Attorney McComas.

Aroused from sleep early Monday by an automobile stopping in front of her saloon, Mrs. Ellen P. Nolan, of No. 415 Shipley street, Wilmington, saw a man break the show windows of her hotel and steal two quarts of whiskey. He then took to the automobile and escaped.

Liberty Loan Collections

The Liberty Loan Committees of St. Georges Hundred have reported the following collections to date:

1st Dist. Men's Committee.....$72,800.
1st Dist. Women's Committee..... $11,200.
2d Dist. Men's Committee.....$2250.
2d Dist. Women's Committee...$1700.
3d & 4th Dist. Men's Committee..... $65,550.
3d & 4th Dist. Women's Committee $90,800.
Boy Scouts $4,000
Total.....$247,400.

SMART FALL SUIT

Outfit Is Attractive in Navy Velours or Broadcloth.

Severely Plain and Narrow Suit Skirts Now in Order—High-Priced Garments in Demand.

The sketch shows one of the very smart suits developed for fall. As will be noted, the back of this coat is rather long, the center reaching below the knees. The sides slope gradually up, so that the skirt of the coat is approximately 38 inches long at either side front, and a vest in contrasting fabric and color gives a real style touch to the garment. This suit would be very smart made of navy velours or broadcloth, with vest of white cloth, braided in black. Or the suit might be attractively developed in a dark red with vest of white braided in black or with braid matching the color of the suit proper.

The use of vests makes it possible to remodel a last season suit attractively and at little expense.

Suit skirts are nearly all severely plain, and all are comparatively narrow, but the ultra-narrow skirts, measuring a yard and a quarter or less, bulletined for fall and winter wear are really seldom seen, except in garment manufacturers' showrooms.

Manufacturers make their model garments very narrow, but buyers nearly always stipulate that the garments they purchase shall have skirts that are of reasonable walking width, and very few that are less than a yard and a half wide are actually shown in the shops.

In regard to the possibility of a strong vogue for suits during the season the present indication seems to be that very high-grade and high-priced suits will be in great demand, while the medium and cheaper grades (none are really cheap) will not be so popular. The reasoning is that wealthy women will indulge themselves in garments of all kinds—suits as well as dresses for street wear—whereas women who spend less will be more inclined, following the custom of the last two or three seasons, to favor the one-piece dress.

Suit With Contrasting Vest.

ONE OF THE LATEST FROCKS

Photo by Western Newspaper Union

Henna duvetyn raccoon is combined to make this good looking suit. The coat is loose with an eight-inch hem turned up on the outside. The skirt is wider than one would expect—the whole an extremely smart garment.

HOME DRESSMAKING HINTS

Dissatisfaction With One's Own Work Results From Desire to Hurry the Job Through.

When the modern girl makes a dress for herself she is apt to say that she does not feel comfortable in it. She is afraid that it does not look right, or that it looks home-made, and she feels that the freshness has all gone from it. In fact, she does not take any pleasure at all in wearing it.

Little does she realize the true reason for this feeling of dissatisfaction. It is simply because a girl in these modern days of hurry and bustle wants to finish a dress too quickly. She does not allow herself sufficient time to finish it well. While she is still wrought up over the finishing touches and all on edge from sewing the hooks and eyes on in a hurry, she puts the dress on and then wonders what's the matter.

This is all wrong. A dress should be finished carefully, pressed and put away for a week at least, before it is worn. Then when it is taken out again the difficulties encountered in the making will have been forgotten; the dress will seem entirely new, and will have all the freshness of one coming from a store.

Junior Model.

Midnight blue velvet is the covering of a large picturesque model hat which will be much affected by the young girl this winter. It rolls up in the back and is garnished with a large wired bow of midnight blue satin. The bow may also be made of navy blue lace, well wired, of course, which gives a more dressy finish to the hat.

MADEOVERS THAT WILL SAVE

One-Piece Military Effect Can Be Made From Spring Suit—Use of Stockings and Ties.

A smart winter dress, the latest one-piece military effect, can be made from your spring suit if the coat is not too closely fitted. Rip and wash or turn. Discard lining and interlining. The cutting and fitting are practically eliminated. The sleeves will need to be made smaller at the cuff. A wide belt covers the seam at the waistline. Have a collar to match the belt. Trim with buttons and military pockets.

Center pieces and doilies made from linen dresses that are past use are O. K. for the cottage or every-day use. Trim with narrow lace and insertion.

A rug made by braiding all black stockings with a border made from old neckties is prettier than the ordinary braided rug.

A small flat top trunk can be made into a child's make-believe couch and hold the toys at the same time. Cover with cretonne or other suitable material, padding the top. Pad is made separate, so cover may be washed when necessary. The dolls generally recline on top and have a few small sofa pillows for their own use.

DICTATES OF FASHION

Soft pompons are a novel means of fastening a dress at the side.

Long jet fringe has a graceful effect on gowns of draped net.

Long, straight tunics are worn with rather narrow straight skirts.

Long, straight, transparent sleeves have close sleeves inside them.

Very smart dresses for the little girl are made of contrasting materials.

One-piece robes are made which have a distinct effect of being wrapped.

Some capes are cut to drape over one shoulder like a Roman toga.

Slipper Buckles.

A pair of slipper buckles for black satin slippers are made of small, cut steel beads, simply fastened one next the other in an oblong shape to form a buckle.

FOR SEVERE SUITS AND HATS

Stiff Sailor Has Aided in Relegating to Rear the Shapeless Sport Headgear.

The incoming of the stiff sailor hat did much to relieve us of the shapeless sport hat, declares a fashion correspondent. It ruled through the summer, and it will rule through the winter for those who can stand its severity. There is a strong recrudescence of coat suits in prospect. The sailor hat goes with them. The war brought this national uniform back into fashion, and we will see far less of separate frocks and top coats as the season progresses.

It is not an easy thing to manipulate a coat suit throughout the day so that it will adapt itself to different occasions, but the belief in France and the growing belief in this country is that afternoon costumery will disappear until the world is on a new footing of peace.

This is the fashion that will rule, but it will not be observed by all women. It has not been observed so far. There never have been such brilliant, decollete, gorgeous clothes worn at luncheons in restaurants since the war; but the entire pressure will be put upon the coat suit with the cuirass blouse.

If such costumery is to rule between breakfast and dinner then we are going to see a decided change in hats. We will keep the severe ones for the day hours and indulge in the brilliant ones for the evening. And why? Because there will undoubtedly be a vast amount of dining at restaurants, and for this the hat is to be smart.

Coat Dresses.

A coat dress which could be worn over a separate skirt of contrasting material or could be lengthened to obviate the necessity of the second skirt, can be built in two pieces on any accepted pattern that allows for a panel formed by plaits in the blouse and a deep hem for the skirt. These very deep hems are best applied on facings instead of turnups. Stitching here and bows of braid instead of buttons do not destroy the essential simplicity of the garment.

GOOD CROPS FOR HOGS TO GATHER

Animals Save Time and Labor by Harvesting Corn, Pumpkins, Rape, Rye, Etc.

GRAIN IN RATION NECESSARY

Advisable to Start Swine Gradually Before Turning Them Into Field of Corn—Alfalfa Is Best of All Green Forage.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Hogging off corn has been tested thoroughly at several agricultural experiment stations and by practical hog raisers, and the practice is strongly recommended. Corn alone is not a satisfactory hog ration. Where the crop is to be hogged off, some other crop should be combined with it. Pumpkins seeded at the same time as the corn, soy beans or cowpeas seeded in the same or in alternate rows with the corn, and rye, rape or soy beans seeded at the last working of the corn have all been used with satisfactory results.

Grain Ration Needed.

With one of these combinations no other grain ration is needed, but if there is no other forage growing in the cornfield some concentrate, such as tankage, cowpea meal or middlings, should be fed. It is advisable to start the hogs gradually for a few days, with a little green corn before turning them into a field of corn to hog it off. The corn is ready for grazing when the grain is dented or glazed. It will take about one month for fourteen to sixteen hogs weighing 150 pounds each to hog off an acre of corn which would yield 35 bushels. It is not advisable to let the hogs have access at any time to more than they will clean up in ten days.

Alfalfa Is Best.

Alfalfa is perhaps the best of all green forages for hogs. It starts growth early in the spring. If kept moderately grazed or if mowed at intervals it keeps green all summer. Alfalfa will not stand close grazing with hogs. If grazed sufficient acreage should be allowed so that at least one, and preferably two, cuttings for hay may be made each season. Such light grazing does not seem to injure the stand.

Red clover, crimson clover, soy beans, cowpeas, rape and, in the South, velvet beans and peanuts are also valuable forage crops which the hogs can harvest for themselves.

Hogs Harvesting Corn and Cowpeas.

HAVE SUPPORT OF SEEDMEN

American Association Will Co-operate to Encourage Increased Production to Win War.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The war program for food production is to receive the active support of seedmen throughout the nation. The American Seed Trade association recently in session in Chicago has pledged its support in a communication to Secretary Houston. Its resolution says that the association, "realizing the urgent and extraordinary need existing for tremendously increased production of seeds on account of the devastation wrought by the war in the principal European producing centers and the almost prostrated condition of transportation, preventing distribution, and further realizing fully the profound obligation thrown upon us, do hereby renew to the president of the United States and to the secretary of agriculture our pledge of our entire resources to win the war and to increase our efforts in producing crops that we may stay the dread scourge of famine, and we pledge to this end unreservedly our money, our lands and ourselves."

To this Mr. Ousley, the acting secretary of agriculture, replied as follows:

"I note with much satisfaction and greatly appreciate the renewal by your association of its pledge to the president and the secretary of agriculture of the entire resources of its members in the effort to increase crop production. It will undoubtedly be necessary for the department to suggest from time to time changes of practice which are necessary to enable the agriculture of the country to meet war conditions. It is, therefore, gratifying to note that your association is prepared to meet such requests as are necessary in the public interest, although individual sacrifice may be involved."

GET BETTER WHEAT VARIETY

So-Called "New" Varieties, Extravagantly Advertised, Should Be Disregarded.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Changing the kind of wheat grown should be done only for the purpose of getting a proved better variety. It is often desirable to do this, provided it is proved beyond question that the new variety is better for that locality. So-called "new" varieties, extravagantly advertised at fancy prices, should be disregarded completely.

MODERN HIVES BEST FOR CROP OF HONEY

Movable Frames Will Greatly Increase Owners' Profits.

Much of Product Is Wasted by Crude Methods Employed and Colonies Are Reduced in Earning Value by Swarming.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Hundreds of thousands of bee colonies, representing about one-third of the number kept in the United States, are housed in log "gums" and in box hives, and produce for their owners an insignificant amount of honey compared with what they might do if they were transferred to movable frame hives and handled by improved methods. If all the beekeepers now using box hives would adopt the modern type of movable frame hive they would add many millions of pounds of honey to the nation's supply. Much of the honey produced by colonies in box hives is wasted by crude methods of securing the crop, and these colonies are reduced in earning value by uncontrolled swarming, and by the annual loss of bees which die in winter because of lack of protection and sufficient food stores.

Bee Hives Placed in a Good Location.

While bees may be transferred at any season when they are active, the best time is during the season of fruit-bloom when the combs contain little honey, and when the bees will gather nectar rather than rob honey from a hive which is being transferred. Another good time for transferring is immediately after the first swarm of the year when the number of bees in the hive is greatly reduced, and when there is no danger of losing or injuring the queen. She goes with the swarm, leaving queen cells in the hive Transferring when robber bees are active requires that the work be done inside a screened or bee-tight building.

There are five methods of transferring. One consists in cutting the combs from the box hive and placing them in a new movable frame hive, and transferring the bees by shaking or drumming them from the old hive. Another way is to drum the bees out and move them to new hives which have been previously provided with full sheets of comb-foundation. The third method consists in catching the swarm as it issues from the old hive and immediately putting it in the new hive placed on the old stand. In the fourth method the new hive containing comb-foundation is placed on the old one, and an opening for the bees provided between the two. The fifth method requires a little special equipment, and takes advantage of the fact that in some localities the bees are almost sure to swarm. Place the new hive near the old one and provide it with a queen-trap near the entrance in such a way that when the bees swarm the queen will be caught, and the worker bees automatically will enter the new hive. These methods are described in detail in a new Farmers Bulletin, No. 961, which will be sent free, so long as the supply lasts, on application to the United States department of agriculture, Washington, D. C.

UP TO THE FARMER

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

If "food will win the war," it has to be produced first, and that is the farmer's big job.

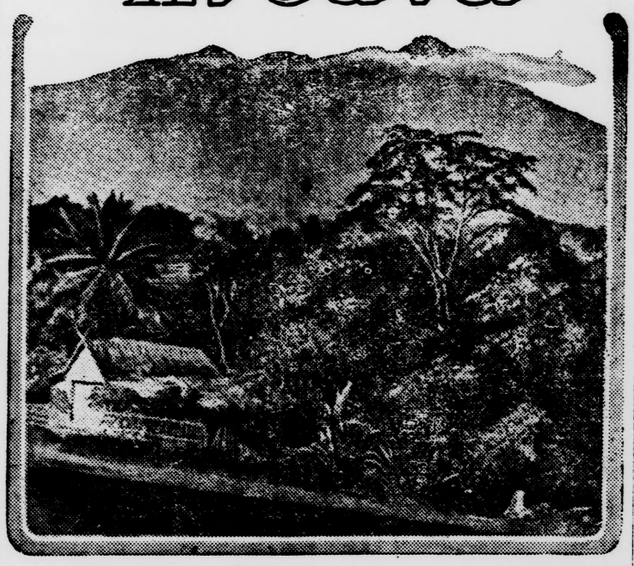
GREAT VALUE OF SKIM MILK

Hundred Pounds Fed to a Pig Is Converted Into 4.2 Pounds of Pork—Whey Is Good Feed.

(From the United States Department of Agriculture.)

From 100 pounds of skim milk 15 pounds of cottage cheese may be made, with a protein value equal to 22.5 pounds of pork. In other words, a quart of skim milk makes more than a third of a pound of cottage cheese. When a hundred pounds of skim milk is fed to a pig the skim milk is converted into about 4.8 pounds of dressed pork, when combined with other feeds to the best advantage. For every hundred pounds of skim milk fed to pigs instead of used for human food in the form of cottage cheese, there is a food loss equivalent to the protein in 17.7 pounds of meat. That is not all; after the manufacture of cottage cheese, the whey remains and is available for stock feed. From 100 pounds of skim milk made into cottage cheese there is a residue of about 80 pounds of whey, which is regarded as having a feeding value of about half that of skim milk, and on that basis, when properly combined with other feeds, will produce 1.9 pounds of pork. So, by making cottage cheese and feeding the whey to pigs, the human food produced from 100 pounds of skim milk has the same protein value as 24.4 pounds of meat, or 19.6 pounds more than when all the skim milk is fed to pigs.

First Days In Java



Mount Salak, Java.

A GREAT school of islands, nosing their way northerly in single file, strives ever to gain headway against the tides of the Indian ocean and the steady blast of the monsoon, and thus to pass Borneo and reach sanctuary in the Bay of Bengal. The leader is Sumatra—enormous, sinister and unsophisticated, all but rubbing coasts with the great finger of the Malay peninsula—that slender, sea-lapped mountain range that has never lost hope of becoming still another island. Close behind the leader swim Java, Bali, Lombok, Sumbawa, Flores and a host of lesser fry—names redolent with spices and reminiscent of pirates and early explorers.

From the deck of the steamer every island seems to be still in almost primitive glory, with only a scattering of hamlets and native huts to break the feather forest of fronds, writes William Beebe in Asia. But as entrance by train into a beautiful city shows it as if made up of railway yards, coal dumps, tenements and posters of chewing gum and Turkish baths, so the ship's passenger is sometimes deceived. Borneo and Sumatra are sincere, and their great primeval forests, their orang-utans and elephants are as the imagination pictures them. But Dutch builders have eclipsed the wilderness of Java and have transformed it into an Indian isle of superficial beauty, overrun by a host of cringing natives, with stupidity and fecundity as outstanding attributes. The thrifty Dutch who have wrought this change have lost the gentle, kindly nature of their forebears and with the sarong garb of the natives have acquired a heavy dullness and a cupidity which is manifested in suspicion of all strangers and an inhospitable attitude foreign to any but Teutonic colonists.

Exaggerations in Ways of Life.

But I was still ignorant of all this as I sat on the deck of the steamer of the "Koninkluke Paketvaart Maatschappiji"—the lafter being inserted at this point as local color, and because I am writing and not speaking this paragraph. Among all nations one is not surprised at unexpected exaggerations in habits and ways of life, as my first tropical Dutch dinner witnessed. "Riz tavel" was announced—an achievement which would strain the capacity of a brigade supply depot on the battle front, whose technique recalls the Japanese tea ceremony, and whose ultimate results equal a West Indian pepper pot in diversity and an old-fashioned wedding bouquet in riot of color. Upon a large plate you pile rice—a veritable Fuji Yama of the white grains—and then you carry the simile further and carve out a mighty crater. If it is a formal and complete riz tavel, twice 16 waiters should line up, each presenting a small dish—tiny red fish, sliced sausage, beets, beans, sprouted seeds—in fact, a melange of fish, flesh, fowl and vegetables, until Fuji's crater is overflowing, and lava-like streams of beet blood and gravy wind slowly down its slopes. Then this edible kaleidoscope is mixed and kneaded and eaten. If the diner is non-Hollandais, he excuses himself from dessert.

"Outfit for Gentlemen."

Later, in the reading room, I opened a book of hints for the traveler to Java, and on page eight perused a long and elaborate list entitled "Minimum Outfit for Gentlemen." It reads like a resume of all the clothes I had ever owned since I put on long trousers. After the two dozen suits of pajamas and the dozen flannel trousers, and the black coat, waistcoat and fancy trousers, it ended: "Also a waterproof coat, cape and hat, a sun-helmet, a cap for use on board, a straw hat for ashore, a soft felt hat, and a tall silk or opera hat. Gloves should be kept in a dry bottle with chloride of lime."

My dazed mind refused to register further. I thought sadly of my modest outfit, of my few pajamas wrapped about bottles of formaline and alcohol, and I wondered if anywhere in the heart of the Javanese jungles I could purchase 18 suits of pajamas, the lack of which invalidated any claims I might put forth as to the status of gentleman. And what about the rubber and straw and felt and silk coverings for my head? In despair I closed the Dutch guide book, seized the pith helmet which alone stood between me and social disqualification and went on deck. As a Dutch gourmand I had failed; my wardrobe was a parody on what Java demanded of its visitor. I longed to be back again in the simple life of Borneo, or the normal existence of British India.

All Scrubbed and Labeled.

After a few uneventful days in Batavia we went up to its mountain suburb, Bultenzorg, and here was Dutch exaggeration at its best—the great botanical gardens which far excel Kew, Peredinlya and Hope, and admit only those of Georgetown a poor second. Yet one tired after a while of the perfectly cared-for lawns and walks, the labeled palms and tagged orchids. The houses and streets were scrubbed too clean, and behind the Venetian blinds one detected inharmony and discontent. But distance and the setting sun made the outlook from our hotel veranda perfect and altogether lovely. A mass of green rolled steeply down 200 feet to the Tydane, hurrying swiftly along, with scores of men, women and children tumbling about in it. For half a mile the valley stretched out before us, a dense carpet of verdure—feathery palms or close-leaved taller trees, here and there broken by the red-tiled, white-trimmed little roofs of the wattled huts. The deciduous trees stood motionless, but every breath of air fluttered the myriad streamered palm fronds into a blur.

Dominating the whole background and rising slowly and gracefully from the valley was Mount Salak, its summit jagged and broken, but clearly revealing the contour of the mighty crater. Only in early morning was it quite free of cloud. Soon wisps of mist would begin to weave about the summit, skeins of translucent blue tangling the outjutting crags, later to be dissipated, or to increase in strata, become opaque and close silently down over the great mountain. With slight variations this description will apply to the great proportion of Java, the human element being usually more emphasized, with its exterior of picturesqueness, but with ideals which begin and end with guilders and offspring.

One thing impressed me in Buitenzorg; the marvelous balanced pole method of transportation, everything from babies to dried fish being swung on two baskets or platforms attached to a pliant pole resting on the shoulders or back of the neck. Up the path to our veranda pattered peripatetic department stores, the great twin piles of garish notions, mostly "made in Germany," coming to rest as the floor-walker and owner squatted between them. Far more attractive were the dual piles of bright colored fruit, papajas, rambutans, salaks, the acid bilimbi, and finally the durian and mangosteen as examples of opposite ends of the gustatory gamut. The percentage demanded by the money lenders made of their balanced pole a veriest parody of the scales of Justice.

FOUND LONG-LOST DIAMOND

Gem Worth $2,000 Embedded in Mass of Hair Which Lined Nest of Squirrel Who Stole It.

The Meteor is reminded by an old citizen of the loss "before the war" of a $2,000 diamond ear drop by the young daughter of a wealthy planter, the jewel belonging to her mother. The loss was a marvel and a sorrow for a long time.

In the course of time the old red oak, whose branches brushed the windows of Mrs. Cunningham's bedroom, was condemned to be felled. Its top had withered and its dead branches, falling at odd times, admonished the inmates of the house that it was dangerous to walk beneath it. It was felled and when its huge trunk lay prostrate upon the ground her daughter, Virginia, recalled that years agone a family of squirrels inhabited a hole located in the first fork of the tree.

She reached the conclusion that a squirrel jumped from the branch touching the window to the sill, from the sill to the bureau and, attracted by the brilliancy of the stone, seized it and made way with it. This was her theory of the disappearance of the stone and she resolved to test it out.

She had the trunk cut into 4-foot lengths split in two. In the 4-foot length immediately below the hole in the fork she found the long lost diamond embedded in a mass of human hair which lined the squirrel's nest.—Crystal Springs (Ala.) Meteor.

Decimal Coinage for England.

The second reading of the British Coinage (Decimal System) bill was moved by Lord Southwark in the house of lords on June 4. Lord Leverhulme opposed the motion, though he was not against the principle of decimal coinage. He objected to making the sovereign the unit and dividing it into 1,000 parts, and he thought that a British decimal system of coinage should be based upon the half-penny. After discussion, the debate was adjourned on the understanding that the government will institute an inquiry into the whole question of decimal coinage, including the proposals contained in Lord Southwark's bill.

POULTRY

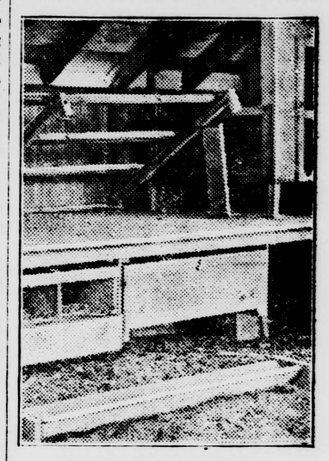
INTERIOR OF CHICKEN HOUSE

Kind of Floor Most Suitable Depends Greatly on Soil on Which Structure Is Located.

(From the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The kind of floor which is best suited for a particular poultry house depends upon the soil on which it is located, and the use of the house. On light, sandy, well-drained soils a dirt floor is satisfactory, especially for small or colony hen houses. Such floors should be from two to six inches higher than the outside ground surface, and it is advisable to renew them each year by removing the contaminated surface down to clean soil, and to refill with fresh sand or fine gravel and earth. A board floor is generally used where the level of the floor in the house is from one to three feet above the ground surface and in portable houses on land which is not well drained.

Wooden floors are usually made of matched flooring and are generally doubled in cold climates to make them tight and warm, in which case the lower layer of boards is usually laid diagonally to strengthen the floor. Floors of one thickness give good satisfaction in most sections of this country and in growing houses. Three-quarter-inch mesh wire may be used under wooden or dirt floors to keep out rats. In making concrete or cement floors and walls select Portland cement of known reputation, which should be kept in a dry place; use clear, coarse, sharp sand or gravel which does not contain over five per cent of clay or silt and crushed stone or gravel one-fourth to two inches in diameter. The gravel should be screened through a one-fourth-inch mesh wire screen and the coarse particles used as stone, while the material which passes through the screen is sifted through a 40-mesh wire screen in order to separate the sand, and any material which goes through a 40-mesh wire is thrown away. A mixing board with a smooth surface and a box for measuring the sand and gravel are necessary. Spread the sand on the board and add the cement; mix these thoroughly together; add three-fourths of the required amount of water and then the gravel or stone; mix thoroughly and add water to the dry spots, making the mixture just wet enough to be jellylike. Thorough mixing is very essential, as the mortar should completely coat all particles of the mixture. Only enough water should be added so that when the concrete is tamped on laying the water will nicely flush the surface.



Well-Arranged Hen House.

POULTRY FOOD FROM WASTE

Fowls Convert Materials Into Feed That Cannot Be Utilized by Any Other Kind of Stock.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Keep this thought in mind in considering the growing of more poultry as a war necessity: Poultry is a means of converting into good food materials that cannot be utilized by man, that cannot be eaten by any other kinds of stock, and that without the poultry would be absolute waste. Very clearly it becomes a national as well as an individual duty to keep enough poultry to take up all such waste materials. As long as fowls take the bulk of their feed from such sources and require to be fed on grain or other garnered feeds only as a finishing process, additional food is being created.

GEESE ARE IN GOOD DEMAND

Fowls Hold Sector in Line of Poultry Army That Makes War Against Waste on Farm.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Geese hold a sector in the line of the poultry army that makes war against waste. When the facts are taken into consideration that the demand for geese is strong, steady and extends over practically the whole year, that geese excel all other kinds of poultry as producers of fat, a thing of which the world stands at present in dire need, and that their value as egg producers is considerable, the importance of an adequate number of geese in the poultry scheme becomes apparent. Geese take their living in large part from grasses of the pasture and need range of this nature to be kept at a profit.

Give Fowls Run of Farm.

Do not attempt to confine the poultry on their own feeding grounds; give them the run of the farm.

Middletown Transcript

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MIDDLETOWN, DEL., OCT. 19th 1918

THE REPUBLICAN DECLARATION

"IN an eloquent and characteristic address Mr. Will Hays, the dynamic chairman of the Republican national committee, delivered on Thursday at Grand Rapids, he sounded again the keynote of the Republican policy.

"The Republican party," he declared, "says to the country—STAND BY THE WAR. And in this declaration of purpose is included the slogan which the Democratic party seems to have adopted, 'Stand by the President,' a duty which Republicans have assumed as a matter of course as to all that the great office implies. It includes far more than this; it includes, Stand by every public official, high or low, measured by the thoroughness with which that public official stands by the war; stand by the government; stand by this country; stand by our allies; stand by our soldiers in France; stand by every effort for war saving and giving in this country; stand by the cause for which we fight; stand by 'the irreducible minimum' of peace terms so splendidly enunciated by Senator Lodge; stand by the war aims of this country to vindicate American rights, interests, and honor, to forever end the intolerable arrogance of that scientifically trained brutality, to forever end Prussianism in the world and the oppression which it typifies, and make certain forever the inability of militarism, German or otherwise, again to disturb the peace of the world; stand against an inconclusive peace, and stand for a peace with victory.

"All this we say—Stand by the war, and for this purpose we dedicate the last of our blood and our treasure."

"Every Republican leader, every Republican newspaper, every Republican voter will applaud that declaration and stand by it to the end. As Mr. Hays in another passage says: "There is no geography, political or physical, in the patriotism of this country." We can confidently rely upon our brother Americans of the Democratic party membership. Each party has weaklings and false prophets, but they do not represent the hundred millions of loyal Americans whose sons are fighting gloriously for the country's name and the world's cause, and whose every effort is bent to-day upon the winning of victory.

"But Republicans are proud of the record of their leaders and of their representatives in congress, and in such part of the government activities as they have been permitted to direct and assist. And they justly resent the attempt of Democratic politicians to cast the shadow of disloyalty upon a party which was born to fight for true Americanism and for all its days as in this present crisis has "kept step with the flag and marched to the music of the union;" which in every crisis has been the strong bulwark of American pride and greatness.

"Mr. Hays has done well to challenge the insincerity of these tactics of unscrupulous politics and Republicans everywhere will welcome the issue and go gladly to the people on the record of their party leaders.

"There has never been a time when Republican leadership in the nation has been more deserving of confidence or more needed in the high councils of the nation. There has never been a time when Republicans might uphold the mighty traditions of their party or stand more resolutely upon its principles in full faith that they will work beneficently and potently for the well being of the people, the strong protection of American institutions, and the furtherance of our national influence throughout the world.—*Chicago Tribune.*

A Large Pumpkin

Mr. Fred Brady has now on exhibit in the Middletown Farms store in Wilmington, a very large "Whole Squash," measuring 36 inches in length and weighing about 80 pounds. It attracted considerable attention in Middletown, and is doubtless the largest pumpkin ever grown in this section.

Died in France

Died of pneumonia September 5, 1918 in Exavation Hospital No. 3, in France, Private John Jay Williams, Jr., son of Mrs. Laura L. Williams and the late John Jay Williams, of St. Augustine, Md.

Viola and Canterbury, Kent county, with a quota of $35,000, have raised $35,100 and won a Liberty Loan honor flag. The combined population is 356 and the number of subscribers 144. This makes six flags for Delaware.

Headquarters Liberty Loan Committee
October 19th, 1918

To The People of New Castle County:=

No German Peace Propoganda or Spanish Influenza Epidemic can prevent Delaware from fully subscribing her quota in this Loan.

A last effect is needed to carry her triumphantly over the top.

A last determined effort on the part of every citizen cf the State is necessary to assure Success.

I therefore make a final appeal to everyone who has put off to the last minute the purchase of Bonds, to enter his or her Subscription at once.

To those who by personal sacrifice can increase their subscriptions, already made, I appeal for additional subscriptions.

Fight The Good Fight To a Glorious Finish

HENRY P. SCOTT,

Chairman

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS
—OF—
Pencader Hundred

The taxable residents of Pencader Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said hundred, are hereby notified that the taxes for the year 1918 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred will be at the

NEWARK DEPOT, BRYAN'S STORE
NOVEMBER 18th, 1918
FROM 9 to 11 A. M.
DAYETT'S MILL
NOVEMBER 18th, FROM 1 to 3 P.M.
DEC. 30. FROM 9 to 11 A. M.
GLASGOW, BROOK'S STORE
OCTOBER 28, NOVEMBER 19, DEC. 31. FROM 9 to 11 A. M.
PORTER, BRADLEY'S STORE
NOV. 19, DEC. 31.
FROM 1 to 3 P. M.
SUMMIT BRIDGE, SALMON'S STORE
JULY 31, FROM 1 to 3 P. M., AUG. 28, SEPT. 30, FROM 9 to 11 A. M. OCT. 28, FROM 1 to 3 P. M., NOV. 20, FROM 9 to 11 A. M., DEC. 30, FROM 1 to 3 P. M.
KIRKWOOD, KING'S STORE
AUG. 28, SEPT. 30, NOV. 20, FROM 1 to 3 P. M,

Tax bills can be obtained by making personal application to the collector, or by sending written communication enclosing stamps,

Extract from the Laws of Delaware, governing the collection of Taxes of New Castle County, Section 3, Chapter 30, Volume 21, Laws of Delaware, as amended.

SECTION 3—That on all taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be an abatement of five per centum. On all taxes paid before the first day of Dceember there shall be an abatement of three per centum. On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no abatement whatever. And on all taxes unpaid on the first day of January there shall be added one half of one per centum per month until the same shall be paid.

EDWARD O. WALTON,
Collector of Taxes for Pencader Hundred

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS
—OF—
APPOQUINIMINK HUNDRED

The taxable residents of Appoquinimink Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred, are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1918 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be

AT THE OFFICE OF D. B. MALONEY, IN TOWNSEND, DEL.,
EVERY SATURDAY,
During OCTOBER 1918.
From 2 P. M. until evening

Tax bills can be obtained by making personal application to the Collector, or by sending written communication enclosing stamps.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF DELAWARE GOVERNING THE COLLECTION OF TAXES OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY, SECTION 3, CHAPTER 30, VOLUME 21, LAWS OF DELAWARE, AS AMENDED:

Section 3—That on all taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be an abatement of five per centum. On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per centum. On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no abatement whatever. And on all taxes unpaid on the first day of January there shall be added one-half of one per centum per month until the same shall be paid

JOSEPH C. HUTCHISON,
collector of Taxes for Appoquinimink Hundred

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS
—OF—
Blackbird Hundred

The taxable residents of Blackbird Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred, are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1918 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be

AT FLEMING'S LANDING,
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20th, 1918
From 1 to 4 P. M.
AT BLACKBIRD,
MONDAY, OCTOBER 28th, 1918
From 1 to 4 P. M.
RESIDENCE OF JOHN WALTON 2d
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 25th, 1918
From 1 to 4 P.M,

Tax bills can be obtained by making personal application to the Collector, or by sending written communication enclosing stamps.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF DELAWARE GOVERNING THE COLLECTION OF TAXES OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY, SECTION 3, CHAPTER 30, VOLUME 21, LAWS OF DELAWARE, AS AMENDED:

Section 3—That on all taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be an abatement of five per centum. On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per centum. On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no abatement whatever. And on all taxes unpaid on the first day of January there shall be added one-half of one per centum per month until the same shall be paid.

JOHN BEITH,
Collector of Taxes for Blackbird Hundred

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS
—OF—
Red Lion Hundred

The taxable residents of Red Lion Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1918 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be at

Parlor of Robinson House, Del. City
November 9th, December 28th.
From 9 A. M. to 12 M.
Pennsylvania R. R. Station, Kirkwood
November 18th.
From 9 A. M. to 12 M
AT HOME ALL THE TIME

Tax bills can be obtained by making personal application to the Collector, or by sending written communication enclosing stamps.

Extract from the Laws of Delaware, Governing the Collection of Taxes of New Castle County, Section 3, Chapter 30, Volume 21, Laws of Delaware, as Amended.

SECTION 3—That on all taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be an abatement of five per centum. On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per centum. On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no abatement whatever. And on all taxes unpaid on the first day of January there shall be added one-half of one per centum per month until the same shall be paid

J. C. STUCKERT
Collector for Red Lion Hundre

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS
—OF—
St. Georges Hundred

The taxable residents of St. George Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred, are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1918 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be

R. S. Carpenter's Store, Port Penn
MONDAY, OCT. 28th, 1918
From 9 to 11 A. M.

TOWN OFFICE, MIDDLETOWN
EVERY SATURDAY,
DURING OCTOBER 1918
From 2 to 5 o'clock P. M.
Office of Lee Sparks, Odessa, Del.
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 31st, 1918
From 2 to 4P.M.

Tax bills can be obtained by making personable application to the Collector by sending written communication enclosing stamps.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF DELAWARE GOVERNING THE COLLECTION OF TAXES OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY, SECTION 3, CHAPTER 30, VOLUME 21, LAWS OF DELAWARE, AS AMENDED:

Section 3—That on all taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be an abatement of five per centum. On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per centum. On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no abatement whatever. And on all taxes unpaid on the first day of January there shallbe added one-half of one per centum per month until the same shall be paid.

T. EDGAR CLAYTON,
Collector of Taxes for St. Georges Hundred

Bookkeepers, Stenographers, Secretaries,

Rapid promotion is assured to young people in such positions.

The Goldey College plan of teaching the commercial branches insures a thorough preparation for business success in the least possible time.

New building, modern equipment, expert teachers, best systems and very attractive rates.

Newly issued catalog with important facts for everyone about to enter business sent on request.

GOLDEY COLLEGE
Ninth street at Tatnall — Wilmington, Del.

DELAWARE TRUST COMPANY

BUY LIBERTY BONDS

and help to end the war and bring

OUR BOYS

back home

Stop! Think twice!

A series of intimate talks on conserving telephone usage written by a woman, from a woman's point of view and for women.

BEFORE you lift the receiver of your telephone won't you stop and consider that an unnecessary message may use the equipment and operators' services which should be available, always, for *important* war-time messages?

Then, on second thought I know you will find that many of your messages are not altogether necessary.

Think aloud before you make a call; "Is it necessary?" Conserve your telephone usage and know that by so doing you are aiding directly in winning the war. Telephone communication is vitally necessary to-day. Let the war industries have the wires, equipment and the operators' services for their important calls.

By so lessening the volumes of telephone calling, women at home may be of still further help in the war.

THE DIAMOND STATE TELEPHONE CO.
E. P. BARDO, District Manager,
WILMINGTON, DEL.

It's Bonds Now
Not Clothing

MY DEAR PATRONS

WHEN I note with what marked patriotism and untiring energy our many local industries are rallying to the success of the Fourth Liberty Loan, I see more clearly the necessity of further material help on our part as individuals.

Each morning, in screaming headlines, newspapers tell us of advances made by our boys everywhere along the fighting fronts. And there's not a man nor woman back here in America today but who can correctly forecast the complete obliteration of German militarism.

The question of moment is—how quickly can this be accomplished? How soon can the flow of precious red blood from the bodies of those heroes gone across be stopped?

And in what way?

Only by buying bonds. Not one, nor two, nor three—but until your last dollar is gone.

"Self-preservation" as the "first law of nature" has no standing in times like these, for one's preservation lies only in the preservation of one's country.

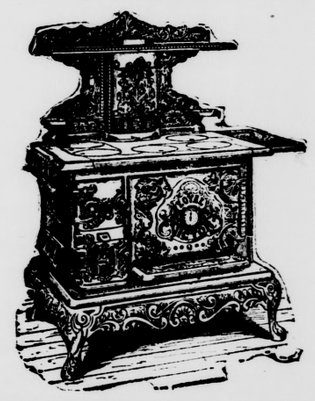
Neither France nor England is more bitterly hated by the Prussian autocrat than is the Unitod States.

Buy nothing until you buy your limit in bonds.

Fogel & Burstan Department Store
Middletown, Delaware

J. F. McWhorter & Son

Stoves



A large stock to select from of all high grade STOVES. We do not handle any of the light weight grades.

J. F. McWhorter & Son, Middletown, Del.

A Fall Invitation

A cordial invitation is extended to you to look over the new

FALL SUITS AND OVERCOATS.

We have never known a time in our experience of over thirty years in the clothing business when it was so hard to get good reliable clothing as it is now.

But we have met the difficulties and have held to our old established stand of quality and Tailoring at a modern price.

Men's and Young Men's Suits and Overcoats, All Wool and Hand Tailored, Sounds Like a Dream at $15, $20, $25, $30, and $35.

in these days of high prices, when city stores are getting $10 00 more for the same Suits and Overcoats.

Stetson Hats

Characterful, masculine, the American spirit through and through—that's the Stetson feeling for Fall.

$3.00
$4.00
$5.00
$6.00

Exceptional Shoe Values

For Men

In most places the Shoes you paid $4.00 for a year to eighteen months ago will cost you from $5.00 to $6.00 this Fall.

Because we sized up the leather situation correctly we can still offer you the very latest lasts and styles in Brown and Black leather at a savings of at least one dollar.

500 Pairs of Men's Every-Day WORK SHOES

at ONE DOLLAR LESS than today's prices. They were bought eighteen months ago. The price is **$3.00 and $4.00.** These extraordinary values cannot be duplicated elsewhere.

BOYS' Shoes, the Best Quality--

Prices Moderate, $2.50, $3.00, $3.50

EDWARD G. WALLS

Store Open Wednesday Night Until 9 o'clock
Saturday Night Until 11 "

Main Street, Smyrna, Del.

Property For Sale

Farm of 200 acres, 30 acres of fine meadow. Good buildings, plenty fruit for home use. Located on stone road 5 miles from Wilmington. This farm supports 40 head of cattle.

Farm of 100 acres, Good land, new barn for stock, 12 room house, and other buildings. 9 miles from Wilmington 1-2 miles from nearest R. R. Station.

Farm of 100 acres 80 tillable, balance meadow. Good buildings, plenty fruit. Well located School and Church opposite farm. 1 mile from R. R. Station.

Several small places of 20 to 50 acres with fair buildings. Price $2000 to $5000 each.

12 houses located on Main, Broad, Green and Crawford Sts, at prices of $1000 to $4500 each. A few of them have all the modern improvements. Look them over and own a home with your rent money.

JAY C. DAVIS,
Middletown,
Phone 168 Del.

I CAN SELL YOUR FARM

I advertise very extensively, get hundreds of inquiries every month and am selling many farms, mostly to buyers from a distance. If you really want to sell your farm see me at once, as this is the best season of the year.

I CHARGE NO COMMISSION

I pay you your price in full—not a cent of cost to you for my services. Notify me that your farm is for sale and I will call on you, examine the place, take pictures of buildings, and get full description. A square deal and plenty of reference to banks and satisfied customers.

ALBERT L. TEELE'S FARM AGENCY
Main St. Newark, Del.
Telephone 246

PETERSON'S
Department Store

Beginning at once to close out entire stock
The Property is For Sale, John Heldmyer Jr., Real Est.

Monday of Each Week— BARGAIN DAY

The first specials to offer will be Wall Paper, Pictures and Frames, China, Glassware, Tin and Enamelware.

Blankets, Comforts, Outing Flannel and Underwear for Women and Children, large stock to dispose of, come quick.

Five per cent. of all sales on each Monday will be given to the RED CROSS.

ENLIST IN

the Students' Army Training Corps with a view to becoming an officer. Special courses at DELAWARE COLLEGE begin September 18, 1918, under auspices of War Department, which furnishes board, room, uniform, and privates pay of thirty dollars a month. A unique chance to train yourself to become an officer or technical expert. Entrance requirement completion of four year High School course or its equivalent. Various courses in Arts and Science, Agriculture and Engineering (including Marine Transportation). Write instantly for information to

E. LAURENCE SMITH
Newark

HOW TO AVOID BACKACHE AND NERVOUSNESS

Told by Mrs. Lynch From Own Experience.

Providence, R. I.—"I was all run down in health, was nervous, had headaches, my back ached all the time. I was tired and had no ambition for anything. I had taken a number of medicines which did me no good. One day I read about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and what it had done for women, so I tried it. My nervousness and backache and headaches disappeared. I gained in weight and feel fine, so I can honestly recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to any woman who is suffering as I was."—Mrs. ADELINE B. LYNCH, 100 Plain St., Providence, R. I.

Backache and nervousness are symptoms or nature's warnings, which indicate a functional disturbance or an unhealthy condition which often develops into a more serious ailment.

Women in this condition should not continue to drag along without help, but profit by Mrs. Lynch's experience, and try this famous root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound—and for special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co., Lynn, Mass.

Every Woman Wants

Paxtine

ANTISEPTIC POWDER

FOR PERSONAL HYGIENE

Dissolved in water for douches stops pelvic catarrh, ulceration and inflammation. Recommended by Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co. for ten years. A healing wonder for nasal catarrh, sore throat and sore eyes. Economical. Has extraordinary cleansing and germicidal power. Sample Free. 50c. all druggists, or postpaid by mail. The Paxton Toilet Company, Boston, Mass.

Soothe Your Itching Skin With Cuticura

All druggists: Soap 25, Ointment 25 & 50. Talcum 25. Sample each free of "Cuticura, Dept. E, Boston."

FOUR AUTO TIRES $31

Buy direct from factory and save half. Four tires, guaranteed 3,000 miles, 30x3, Ford size, two cord style, two non skids, all for $31. All other sizes same big reduction. 34x4 only $16. Illustrated folder giving names of tires, prices, etc., mailed free.

DIXIE TIRE COMPANY
300 Broadway New York City

Capital Wanted To put on market remedies of highest quality that experienced druggist has been years gathering formulas of. Write, McKAY, 225 W. 143rd Street, New York

Couldn't Understand It.

A newly drafted negro who had been in camp only a week entered the orderly room and asked the captain for a three-day leave. His reason for making the request being sufficiently good, he was given his pass. Just as he left the room he saluted the captain and said: "Thank you, sergeant."

The captain didn't intend to let such a mistake pass unnoticed, so called the negro back, saying: "Johnson, one of the first things you want to learn to do is to address soldiers by their proper titles. I am a captain—not a sergeant."

A look of surprise came over the negro's face. He said: "Excuse me, cap'n, but Ah done thought they'd make such a nice man as you-all is, a sergeant."—The Bayonet.

Mary's Wish.

Mrs. M—— is an enthusiastic worker in the United States food clubs. She has been using the substitutes and, to make her bread more palatable, she recently bought a bread stick pan, as corn bread baked in these pans has more crust. When the bread came on the dinner table in the evening the little four-year-old Mary exclaimed: "Oh, mamma, I want one of your food clubs quick."

A Land in Mourning.

At dinner parties in France no flowers are now seen on the dinner tables and people never go arm-in-arm. This custom of "no flowers" always prevails among families in mourning, and as long as French territory is in the hands of invaders a "deuil du cœurs" will be observed."—London Express.

ELIXIR BABEK A GOOD TONIC
And Drives Malaria Out of the System.
"Your 'Elixir Babek' acts like magic: I have given it to numerous people in my parish who were suffering with chills, malaria and fever. I recommend it to those who are sufferers and in need of a good tonic."—Rev. S. Szymanowski, St. Stephen's Church, Perth Amboy, N. J. Elixir Babek, 50 cents, all druggists or by Parcel Post, prepaid, from Kloczewski & Co., Washington, D. C.

Explaining It.

One reason more barns are hit by lightning in this region than formerly is that there are more barns to be hit. There is no more lightning than usual.—Portland Oregonian.

No Worms in a Healthy Child
All children troubled with worms have an unhealthy color, which indicates poor blood, and as a rule, there is more or less stomach disturbance. GROVE'S TASTELESS chill TONIC given regularly for two or three weeks will enrich the blood, improve the digestion, and act as a General Strengthening Tonic to the whole system. Nature will then throw off or dispel the worms, and the Child will be in perfect health. Pleasant to take. 60c per bottle.

The Stages.

"What did they do with the vessel?"

"First, they buoyed her up and then they manned her."

Dr. Peery's "Dead Shot" is powerful but safe. One dose is enough to expel Worms or Tapeworm. No castor oil necessary. Adv.

As soon as a man is elected to office he begins to work for a second nomination.

Your Eyes Granulated Eyelids, Eyes inflamed by exposure to Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by Murine EyeRemedy. No Smarting, just Eye Comfort. At Your Druggist's and Optician's or by mail 60c per Bottle. For Book of the Eye free write Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

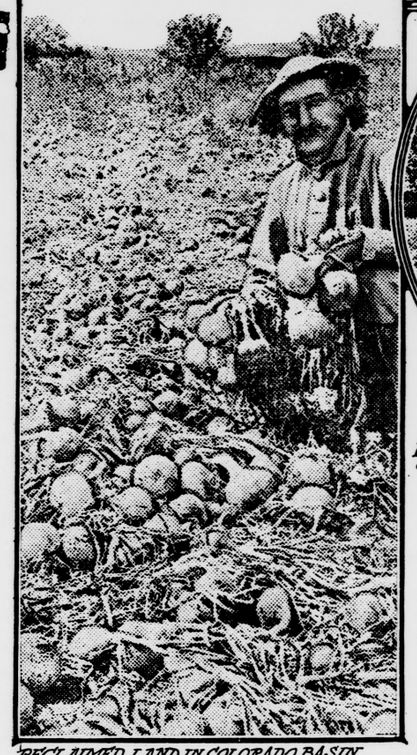
This makes six flags.

Reclaimed Land to be Soldiers' Heritage

By Robert H. Moulton

Millions of Acres, Especially in West and South, Available for Farm Homes if Properly Developed

PRODUCTIVE WISCONSIN FARM WHICH ONCE WAS A SWAMP



RECLAIMED LAND IN COLORADO BASIN WHERE GOVERNMENT PLANS FARMS FOR SOLDIERS

IRRIGATION PRODUCES FRUIT FARMS LIKE THIS ONE IN NORTHWEST

TO MAKE part of the farm wealth of the nation an assured heritage of the men who fight the nation's war against Germany is the plan of Secretary Lane, who urges a vast reclamation scheme to meet the requirements for returning soldiers after the war.

It is Secretary Lane's belief that the time has come when thought should be given to the preparation of plans for providing opportunity for these men. And because his department has handled similar problems in the past, he has made it his duty to bring the matter to the attention of the president and congress. He points out that every country has found itself face to face with this problem at the close of a great war. From Rome under Caesar to France under Napoleon down even to our own Civil war, the problem arose as to what could be done with the soldiers mustered out of military service.

At the close of the Civil war America faced a somewhat similar situation. But fortunately at that time the public domain offered opportunity to the home-returning soldiers. The great part the veterans of that war played in developing the West is one of our epics. The homestead law had been signed by President Lincoln in the second year of the war, so that out of our wealth in lands we had farms to offer the military veterans. It was also the era of transcontinental railway construction. It was likewise the period of rapid, yet broad and full, development of towns and communities and states.

To the great number of returning soldiers in the present war land will undoubtedly offer the great and fundamental opportunity. The experience of wars points out the lesson that our service men, because of army life, with its openness and activity, will largely seek out of doors vocations and occupations.

This fact is accepted by the allied European nations. That is why their programs and policies of relocating and readjustment emphasize the opportunities on the land for the returning soldier. The question then is, "What land can be made available for farm homes for our soldiers?"

We have not the bountiful public domains of the sixties and seventies. In a literal sense, for the use of it on a generous scale for soldier farm homes as in the sixties, the public domain is gone. The official figures at the end of the fiscal year, June 30, 1917, show that we have unappropriated land in the continental United States to the amount of 230,657,755 acres. It is safe to say that not one-half of this land will ever prove to be cultivable in any sense. So we have no land in any way comparable to that in the public domain when Appomattox came—and men turned Westward with army rifle and roll blanket—to begin life anew.

While we do not have that matchless public domain of '65, we do have millions of acres of undeveloped lands in the Northwest, lake states and South, and also swamp lands in the middle West and South, which can be made available through the proper development. Much of this land can be made suitable for farm homes if properly handled.

But it will require that each type of land be dealt with in its own particular fashion. The arid lands will require water, the cut-over land will require clearing and the swamp land must be drained. Without any of these aids they remain largely No Man's Land. The solution of these problems is no new thing. In the admirable achievement of the reclamation service in reclamation and drainage we have abundant proof of what can be done.

Looking toward the construction of additional projects, Secretary Lane announces that plans and investigations have been under way for some time. A survey and study has been in the course of consummation by the reclamation service on the great Colorado basin. That project, undoubtedly, will appeal to the new spirit of America. It would mean the conquest of an empire in the Southwest. It is believed that more than 3,000,000 acres of arid land could be reclaimed by the completion of the upper and lower Colorado basin projects.

It has been officially estimated that more than 15,000,000 acres of irrigable land now remain in the government's hands. This is the great remaining storehouse of government land for reclamation. Under what policy and program millions of these acres could be reclaimed for future farms and homes remains for legislation to determine.

The amount of swamp and cut-over lands in the United States available for farming is extentive. Just how much there is has never been determined with any degree of accuracy. Practically all of it has passed into private ownership. For that reason, in considering its use, it would be necessary to work out a policy between the private owners and the government unless the land was purchased. It has been estimated that the total area of swamp and overflowed lands in the United States is between 70,000,000 and 80,000,000 acres. Of this amount, about 60,000,000 acres can be reclaimed and made profitable for agriculture.

The undeveloped swamp lands lie chiefly in Florida, in the states along the Atlantic and gulf coasts, in the Mississippi delta and in Missouri, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin and California.

What amount of land in its natural state unfit for farm homes can be made suitable for cultivation by drainage only thorough surveys and studies will develop. It is known, however, that authentic figures show more than 15,000,000 acres have been reclaimed for profitable farms, most of which lies in the Mississippi river valley.

The amount of cut-over lands in the United States, of course, it is impossible even in approximation to estimate. These lands, however, lie largely in the south Atlantic and gulf states, lake states and the Northwestern states. A rough estimate of their number is about 200,000,000 acres—that is, of land suitable for agricultural development. Substantially all of this cutover or logged-off land is in private ownership. The failure of this land to be developed is largely due to inadequate method of approach. Unless a new policy of development is worked out in cooperation between the federal government, the states and the individual owners a greater part of it will remain unsettled and uncultivated.

The undeveloped cut-over lands lie chiefly in the Pacific Northwest (particularly in Washington and Oregon), in the lake states (Minnesota, Michigan and Wisconsin), and in the south Atlantic and gulf costal states (Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas).

Any plan for the development of land for the returning soldier will come face to face with the fact that a new policy will have to meet the new conditions. The era of free or cheap land in the United States has passed. We must meet the new conditions of developing lands in advance—security must, to a degree, displace speculation.

There are certain tendencies which must be faced frankly in our consideration of a policy for land to the home-coming soldier. First, the drift to farm tendency. The experience of the world shows without question that the happiest people, the best farms and the soundest political condition are found where the farmer owns the home and the farm lands. The growth of this tendency in America shows an increase of 32 per cent for the 20 years between 1890 and 1910.

Second, the drift to urban life. In 1880 of the total population of the United States, 29.5 per cent of our people resided in cities and 70.5 per cent in the country. At the census of 1910, 46.3 per cent resided in cities and 53.7 per cent remained in the country.

It is evident that since the war in Europe there has been a decided increase in the trend toward the city because of industrial conditions. The adoption by the United States of new policies in its land development plans for returning veterans will also contribute to the amelioration of these two dangers of American life.

A plan of land development whereby land is developed in large areas, subdivided into individual farms, then sold to actual, bonafide farmers on a long-time payment basis, has been in force not only in the United States under the reclamation act but also in many other countries for several years. It has proved a complete success. In Denmark, Ireland, New Zealand and the Australian commonwealth it has completely changed the land situation. One of the features of this plan is that holders are aided in improving and cultivating the farm. In a word, there is organized community development.

Its beneficial results have been well described by the Canadian commission which was appointed to investigate its results in New Zealand. There, the commission reported, the farmers had built better houses or remodeled their old ones, brought a larger acreage of land under cultivation that would otherwise have remained lying idle; had bought and urged more labor-saving machinery on the farms and in the houses. They kept more sheep and pigs and had so largely increased the revenue from their farms that they were able to meet the payments on the mortgages and to adopt a higher standard of living and a better one. Throughout the country a higher and better civilization was being evolved; the young men and women who were growing up were happy and contented to remain at home on the farm and found ample time and opportunity for recreation and entertainment of a kind more wholesome and elevating than can be obtained in the cities.

It may be said that this country, outside of Alaska, has no frontier today. Of course, Alaska will still offer opportunity for pioneer life. And, of course, Alaska likewise has yet unknown remarkable agricultural possibilities, but unless we make possible the development of this land by the men who desire a life in that field we will lose a great national opportunity. Furthermore, this is an immediate duty. It will be too late for these things when the war is over, and the work of definite planning should be done now.

The plan outlined by Secretary Lane does not contemplate anything like charity to the soldiers. He is not to be given a bounty. He is not to be made to feel that he is a dependent. On the contrary, he is to continue, in a sense, in the service of the government. Instead of destroying our enemies, he is to develop our resources.

The work that is to be done, other than the planning, should be done by the soldier himself. The dam or irrigation project should be built by him; the canals, ditches, the breaking of the land, and the building of the houses should, under proper direction, be his occupation. He should be allowed to make his own home, cared for while he is doing it, and given an interest in the land, for which he can pay through a long period of years—perhaps 30 or 40 years.

The farms should not be turned over as the prairies were—unbroken, unfenced, without accommodations for men or animals. There should be prepared homes, all of which can be constructed by the men themselves and paid for by them under a system of simple devising by which modern methods of finance will be applied to their needs.

THE VOICES OF BULLETS.

One hundred steps more would have brought me inside of Cantigny. But I was doomed never to enter Cantigny; just then I went into a shell hole. The reasons that made me drop into the shell hole were, I think, two. For one, there was in the crater a wounded boy, a boy shot through the shoulder, together with three hospital corps men who were starting to dress him, and I went in with some vague idea of offering help.

But also something was after me by that time. I had not noticed it at first; that is, when finally I became aware of it, it was the knowledge that it had been going on for quite a while. Little "zips" were passing by me; small, short whispers, hardly attaining the volume of sound, and gone almost before they were heard—discrete, quick, little zips like the lightest of pencil strokes—zip, zip, zip, and zip.

Now and then, though, just as brief, one reached a higher volume of sound, something like a short cat meow, but more resonant. Pee-a-oo-oow!—thus—a spiteful cry. Some sharpshooter was after me, some ambushed Boche who did not approve of Collier's Weekly. That is really why I dropped into the shell hole, I think—not so very much to help the three hospital corps men.—James Hopper in Collier's.

WRIGLEY'S

For Victory Buy Liberty Bonds

We will win this war—

Nothing else really matters until we do!

The Flavor Lasts

Eternal vigilance isn't always the price o fliberty—sometimes it's $10 and costs.

United States may tax mules and donkeys.

The man who wants the earth is the very one the earth can't get along with.

A grain of sand in a man's m keup is worth two in the sugar.

Ice Boxes on Wheels

Refrigerator cars for carrying meat are ice boxes traveling on wheels.

Most people in America would have to go without fresh meat, or would have to pay more for what they could get, if it were not for these traveling ice boxes.

Gustavus F. Swift, the first Swift in the packing industry, saw the need of these traveling ice boxes before others.

He asked the railroads to build them. The railroads refused. They were equipped, and preferred to haul cattle rather than dressed beef.

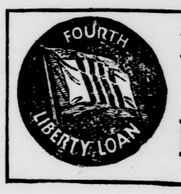
So Gustavus F. Swift had to make the cars himself. The first one was a box car rigged up to hold ice. Now there are 7,000 Swift refrigerator cars. Each one is as fine an ice box as you have in your home.

Day and night, fair weather and foul, through heat and cold, these 7,000 cars go rolling up and down the country, keeping meat just right, on its way to you.

Thus another phase of Swift & Company's activities has grown to meet a need no one else could or would supply, in way that matched Swift & Company ideas of being useful.

When you see one of these Swift & Company cars in a train, or on a siding, you will be reminded of what is being done for you as the fruit of experience and a desire to serve.

Swift & Company, U. S. A.



Lend the Way They Fight

Buy Liberty Bonds

JUST A BATTLE INCIDENT

This is the story of three men, representing the navy dental corps, the hospital corps and the United States marine corps. All are dead now—a part of the toll of the battle of Bouresches, won by the marines early in June. The marine, Capt. Donald F. Duncan, had charged, leading his men against a shower of machine gun bullets to the aid of a platoon that was almost cut to pieces. And as he went forward he carried a pipe in his mouth and dallied with the stick he carried. The marines behind him, steadied by his coolness, pressed forward. Then the machine gun stream caught Captain Duncan, drilling him through and through again. His men went on. The captain fell, gasping with pain. Dental Surgeon Osborne of the United States navy, and a hospital corpsman, unidentified, ran forward to his assistance. They carried him to shelter. Then—the roaring boom of a big shell. A great, gaping hole where the shelter had been. The three men were gone, literally blown out of existence.

Woman's Way.

Ma Grump says: "A woman with a man is a good deal like a cat with a mouse; she don't care much about him till he shows signs of gettin' away."

BRIEF INFORMATION

One agricultural college and three experiment stations are maintained by the government of Norway.

A patent has been issued for a silk gauze face shield to keep dust from the eyes and noses of automobilists.

Platinum is so ductile that a wire 1,800 miles long could be drawn from a single Troy ounce of the metal.

Pennsylvania's mining laws require a mule shall have 700 cubic feet of air a minute and a miner 200 cubic feet.

Helpless as a Baby

Bent Like an Old Man and Suffered Terribly—Quickly Cured by Doan's.

Jno. Bleumke, Jr., 2553 Courtland St., Chicago, Ill., says: "I was down with my back suffering from lumbago. I walked like an old man, all bent over. My back pained terribly and when I moved my arms my back hurt. I finally had to go to bed and just felt sick all over and was helpless as a baby. My kidneys acted too frequently, the secretions were scanty and highly colored. I had terrible pains in the back of my head and I felt drowsy all the time. I finally used Doan's Kidney Pills and soon felt one hundred per cent better. When I finished the one box I was entirely cured. The pains left my back and head and my kidneys acted normally. I am glad to recommend Doan's to other kidney sufferers."

Mr. Bleumke

Get Doan's at Any Store, 60c a Box

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

The egg that can't be beat isn't as good as it might be.

When Baby is Teething

GROVE'S BABY BOWEL MEDICINE will correct the Stomach and Bowel troubles. Perfectly harmless. See directions on the bottle.

Unseen.

Billie—"Has your baby sister got any teeth?" Tillie—"Oh, yes, but she isn't hatched 'em out yet."

Cuticura Beauty Doctor

For cleansing and beautifying the skin, hands and hair, Cuticura Soap and Ointment afford the most effective preparations. For free samples address, "Cuticura, Dept. X, Boston." At druggists and by mail. Soap 25, Ointment 25 and 50.—Adv.

No Business Hours.

Lady of House—You say you work. At what?

Hobo—At intervals.—Burr.

"Cold In the Head"

is an acute attack of Nasal Catarrh. Persons who are subject to frequent "colds in the head" will find that the use of HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE will build up the System, cleanse the Blood and render them less liable to colds. Repeated attacks of Acute Catarrh may lead to Chronic Catarrh.

HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System.

All Druggists 75c. Testimonials free.

$100.00 for any case of catarrh that HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE will not cure.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

French or Yank?

When you have 20-odd men, all wearing Red Cross pajamas, and all lying in the same kind of cots, how are you going to tell a Frenchman from an American?

"The Frenchmen have mustaches and we haven't," explained one Yank, but it isn't always as simple as that.

Even the nurses sometimes get them mixed, and address a wounded American boy in French in perfectly good faith. And every time that happens, the doughboy gives himself away by trying to talk French back.—Paris Stars and Stripes.

Suspicious Motives.

Nippen—Funny thing about old Titewodd. His wife coaxed him all season for enough money to go on a vacation. He finally gave her $10 and told her to stay as long as she liked.

Tuck—And did she go?

Nippen—No, she thought her husband must have had a sudden change of heart and she had better stick around.

The Doubter.

He—I flatter myself that I have a well-stored mind.

She—Do you ever take it out of storage?—Pearson's Weekly.

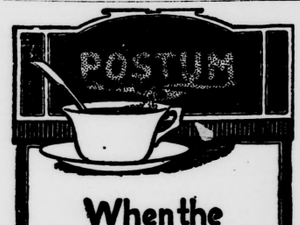
Below the Surface.

"Did you grasp the point in Mr. Fuller's submarine joke?"

"No, it was too deep for me."

If a man is prejudiced and knows it then there is still hope for him.

Chicago has noon victory prayers.



When the morning cup is unsatisfactory

suppose you make a change from the old-time beverage to the snappy cereal drink

INSTANT POSTUM

You'll be surprised at its cheering, satisfying qualities and delightful flavor. It's all health—no caffeine.

Try a Tin

STATE NEWS BRIEFLY TOLD

The Latest Gleanings From All Over the State.

THINGS SEEN AND HEARD

Maryland Leads In Hams.

College Park.—Maryland hams are the best in the world, was the inference given by the judges of the National Ham and Bacon Show just closed at Cedar Rapids, Iowa. The show was held in connection with the National Swine Show and Exposition, which is the premier event in "hog circles" for the United States and ranked before the war with the best of Canada and Europe.

In the face of competition and entries from every pork-producing State Maryland captured 10 of the 15 prizes offered for hams. In the bacon class the State stood tenth.

J. Lawrence Clark, of Ellicott City, took first premium on hams, winning $200 cash. The second prize was awarded to a representative of Georgia, the third to Missouri, while the fourth, fifth and sixth came to Maryland. The North Carolina Experiment Station could do no better than seventh place with its entry.

The Maryland winners were: Frank Downey, Sandy Springs, fourth; R. Bentley Thomas, Ashton, fifth; Theodore McMann, Sparks, sixth; A. Claude Turner, Sollers, eighth; Fred Sasscer, Upper Marlboro, ninth; Mrs. John Parran, Lusbys, tenth; Mrs. Margaret Skinner, Westwood, twelfth; Benjamin Parran, St. Leonards, thirteenth; J. W. White, fifteenth. In the bacon class, J. H. Drury, of Chaney, took tenth premium.

Had Maryland farmers had more time in which to prepare home-cured meat for the show, the State would have left little to be distributed among other States when it came to prizes, according to Dr. S. S. Buckley, of the State College Extension Service, who had personal charge of Maryland's exhibits. Plans already are on foot to make Maryland's showing next year much larger, while the present year's success will be a great stimulus to every farmer in the State to do more home-curing of meats. The State College Extension Service has literature in the course of preparation on farm butchering, and it is expected that a "drive" will take place during the "hog-killing" season for a material increase of farm-produced and cured meats.

Draft Boards Hard Hit.

Like everything else in the city the progress of the draft has been seriously hindered by the prevailing influenza epidemic. It has been reported to the district board that more than 24 clerks and members of the local boards throughout the city have been stricken with the malady.

The disease has struck these members at an inopportune time. They are now in the midst of classifying registrants and getting ready for the large calls which are expected within a short time. The work has scarcely begun and as each day brings the report that another board member or clerk is down with the "flu," the matter of rushing the classifications becomes increasingly difficult.

It is not hard to trace the manner in which the men contract the disease. Daily they come in contact with all classes of men. No official steps have been taken by the draft executives as yet to offset it, but the clerks of the district board on their own initiative got busy and fumigated their offices thoroughly, and their lead was followed by some of the local boards. This was done as a precautionary measure, as many sailors from countries where the malady is supposed to have originated are visitors to the offices.

This information answers the queries of numerous registrants who have so far failed to receive their classification cards. Many of the boards in their anxiety to have the work finished within the 100-day period set by Provost Marshal General Crowder have called upon registrants in their districts to turn in and help them. In most cases those asked to volunteer responded with a good will and were assigned to clerical work.

In many of the boards the work of examining registrants physically, which was ordered by General Crowder during the period that the "flu" ban was placed on the training camps, also has been hindered. This is because so many of the examining physicians have had to give their aid to combating the malady in the city.

One of the most unfortunate things growing out of the situation is that the boards probably will not be able to finish the classification until the end of January instead of the middle of December, as first expected. It is believed that if the influenza situation does not abate, the work of the draft may be prolonged for a month or more.

Hagerstown.—Gilead Encampment, Odd Fellows, this city, subscribed for a $1,000 fourth Liberty Loan Bond. The lodge now owns $4,000 worth of Liberty Bonds and $1,000 War Saving Stamps.

Easton.—Lieut. Henry E. Mateman, of Easton, who volunteered when the war started and who is now in France on the firing line, has been made scout officer, First Battalion, One Hundred and Fourteenth Infantry, and now has his own company of scouts, the picked men of the four companies of the First Battalion.

Cambridge.—W. Calvin Livingston, a former Cambridge business man, died of influenza at Camp Meade Thursday. He is survived by a widow.

After Draft Slackers.

Westminster.—State's Attorney Seabrook has appealed to the citizens to help procure information against a number of slackers in Carroll county, who misrepresented their cases before the classification board. Some have said that they are supporting wives or children, or dependent parents, when they are not doing so. Some have claimed that they are engaged in essential industrial or agricultural enterprises, when they are not. Some were engaged in such enterprises at the time when they were given deferred classification and have since changed their occupation.

Brother Killed In France.

Hagerstown.—William Feigley, this city, received a telegram from the War Department stating that his brother, Edward F. Feigley, 23 years old, had been killed in action in France on September 6. He was formerly employed at the New York Central Iron Works here and left Camp Meade May 4 with the One Hundred and Eleventh Machine Gun Company for France. Surviving are his mother, Mrs. Emma W. Feigley; one sister, Miss Jattie Feigley, and six brothers, Charles Feigley, Baltimore; Bernard Feigley, United States Army, in France; Clyde Feigley, at Camp Meade; Joseph Feigley, Washington; William Feigley and Wilson Feigley, Hagerstown.

Makes County Bone Dry.

Frederick.—The interpretation of the Prohibition law, which went into effect last May, by Judge Glenn H. Worthington, in the first case before the Court, makes the act virtually a "bone-dry" law. He ruled that it is not only unlawful to sell intoxicants, but it is a violation to transport for sale, dispense, dispose of or even given away spirituous or fermented liquors. Delivering liquor from a wet community to dry territory, whether payment is made in advance or after delivery, he said, constituted a "sale" and is unlawful. The interpretation is regarded as a sweeping verdict in favor of prohibition and in passing upon it he said the law admits of no room for violators to wriggle out of their guilt.

Draft Charge Dismissed.

Hagerstown.—United States Commissioner Alexander Rhagner dismissed Ernest Remsburg and Amos E. Bowman, Chewsville, arrested on charge of conspiracy in seeking to secure deferred classification in the draft for Remsburg, who claimed he was in an essential industrial occupation, as manager of the Chewsville Flour Milling Company. It was charged that a $1,000 note had been given Government Appeal Agent Scott M. Wolfinger and $500 in cash to two Federal Secret Service agents in Baltimore to use their efforts in securing deferred classification for Remsburg. Remsburg and Bowman contended they had consulted Wolfinger as their attorney and thought the secret service men also were attorneys and that the note and money that passed were not given as bribes but as attorneys' fees.

Nathan H. Metzger Dead.

Rockville. — Pneumonia, resulting from influenza, caused the death at his home at Poolesville of Nathan Hazed Metzger, a member of the Board of County Commissioners for this county and one of the county's leading citizens. He was stricken with influenza about a week ago, and pneumonia quickly developed. Mr. Metzger was the son of the late Wm. A. Metzger, was 41 years old and unmarried. At the time of his death, Mr. Metzger was serving his first term as a member of the Board of County Commissioners, which was the only office to which he ever aspired.

Clothing For Belgians.

Frederick. — Approximately 9,000 pounds of clothing has been collected in this county in the country-wide canvass for 10,000,000 pounds for Belgian refugees. The collection was made under the direction of a Red Cross committee of which Mrs. George Birely is chairman. The county's quota was 5,500. The garments were packed in boxes and ready to be shipped to the Potomac Division depot, Washington, when a telegram was received requesting that shipment be withheld until further notice on account of the "flu" epidemic.

Arrested As Slackers.

Hagerstown.—F. M. Cavett and Abram Bishop, both of near Hancock, were arrested by Deputy United States Marshal C. A. C. Ohler on the charge of refusing to register under the Selective Service law and were brought to jail here. Cavett said he was 17, but later admitted he was 19 and declared he was willing to register and the Government could send him wherever it saw fit. Bishop is of age.

Hagerstown.—Francis Butler, assistant engineer of the Security powder house of the Hagerstown and Frederick Railway Company, was seriously burned about the face and neck while throwing a switch on a line carrying 2,200 volts.

Hagerstown.—The Rev. W. L. Lynn, pastor of Washington Square Methodist Episcopal Church, was taken to the Washington County Hospital suffering with influenza and lung congestion. He was stricken while nursing his wife, who also has influenza.

Funkstown Man Killed.

Hagerstown.—Relatives here were advised Thursday night that Rodney Dixon, formerly of Funkstown, had been killed in action in France on September 16. He was a sergeant in Company B, First Maryland Regiment, and went with that company for service on the Mexican border. Dixon's widow resides in Hagerstown.

A Berkshire man says he found a potato bug on a mountain top, miles from any garden patch.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Teacher of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)

(Copyright, 1918, Western Newspaper Union.)

LESSON FOR OCTOBER 20

ABRAHAM GIVING ISAAC TO GOD.

LESSON TEXT—Genesis 22:1-14.

GOLDEN TEXT—I will give him unto the Lord all the days of his life.—I Samuel 1:11.

DEVOTIONAL READING—Luke 14:25-35.

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL FOR TEACHERS—Genesis 15:1-6; 18:9-15; 21-1-12.

1. Abraham Tested (vv. 1, 2).

God does not tempt men to sin (James 1:13), but he subjects them to rigid tests to prove them. In the treatment of Abraham we have a supreme example. God tested Abraham, not Lot. Sodom tested Lot. God tests the man who is proof against the tests of Sodom. God had promised Abraham an heir through whom blessings were to come to the world. For many years his faith was sorely tried in waiting for its fulfillment. At length, his heart rejoiced in the realization of that hope. In the lad in the patriarch's tent were wrapped Abraham's hopes of the future when his seed should be as the stars for multitude. His was no ordinary expectation. The human affections and hopes were, no doubt, included; but a new nation was to spring from him, and Isaac was the sole link making the connection. Then, too, he saw the coming Redeemer, for "Abraham saw my day and was glad" (John 8:56). It is only as we thus see all that Isaac meant to his father and God's purpose for the future of the world, that we really can appreciate the crucial test that came to Abraham. A test in some sense similar comes to many Christian fathers and mothers. God is calling for sons and daughters to be offered on the altar of his service. The test is something terrific, as some who have given up sons and daughters for the mission field can testify. It is only as God is known to be almighty (Genesis 17:1) shall ability be given to give them up

II. Abraham Standing the Test (vv. 2-10).

1. On the way (vv. 3, 4). Abraham promptly obeyed. There was neither hesitancy nor arguing. God had issued the command. At his call Abraham said: "Here am I" (v. 1). He could not say "No" to God. In the ordinary affairs of life we call a man weak who cannot say "No," who has no will of his own; but the man who could not say "No" to God, we count strong. Early in the morning he was on the way to the place of which God had told him. All who really believe in God will yield themselves to him without question, reserve, or shrinking Anything short of this is not consecration. We should not stop to ask how or why. It is enough to know that God has spoken.

2. "Abide ye here" (v. 5). This testing experience was too sacred for human eyes to gaze upon. How like this the words of Jesus in Gethsemane: "Tarry ye here." Human sympathy is sweet, and is to be prized, but we need to be alone in times of great testing. There are times when human sympathy hinders us from doing our duty. When Abraham said: "We will come down again to you," he spoke sincerely, for he believed that God would give him Isaac back from the dead (Heb. 11:19).

3. Isaac bearing the wood upon which he is to be offered (vv. 6, 7). This reminds us of Christ bearing the cross on the way to Calvary. Isaac must have been now a young man. He did not resist or cry out, but graciously submitted, showing that he is making a willing sacrifice.

4. The angel of the Lord calls (vv. 8-12). At the critical moment when Abraham's hand had lifted the gleaming blade to make real the offering, God interfered. God did not want human sacrifice as a burnt offering, but he wanted Abraham to give up to him his best, the surrender of his will to him. God is always pleased with submissive obedience. "To obey is better than sacrifice." Many times we are face to face with the test of giving up our fondest hopes and purposes, but when we have met the test as Abraham did, we get back our offering or greater things instead.

III. God Will Provide Himself a Lamb (vv. 13, 14).

Just behind Abraham was a ram caught in a thicket by his horns. Him Abraham offered instead of his son. In the words "God will provide himself a lamb (v. 8) we have the whole plan of redemption outlined. God has provided the costly sacrifice of his Son to satisfy himself.

Union Services in a Temple.

Recently a most interesting experiment was tried in Ichang, China. The Swedish, Scottish and American Episcopal missions combined for a series of special services. They succeeded in securing a large heathen temple in the city—the Temple of the God of Fire—and invited the Rev. Robert E. Wood, of St. Michael's church, Wuchang, to conduct the mission. The fire god is supposed to be especially fond of the theater, and he is best propitiated by giving him a play now and then. That is why his temple is provided with a stage. The names of 373 inquirers were taken.

One sentence from the lips of the Son of God in regard to the future state has forever settled it in my mind. "Ye shall die in your sins; whither I go, ye cannot come." If a man has not given up his drunkenness, his profanity, his licentiousness, his covetousness, heaven would be hell to him. Heaven is a prepared place for a prepared people. What would a man do in heaven who cannot bear to be in the society of the pure and holy down here?—Moody.

He who has no taste for order will be often wrong in his judgment and seldom considerate or conscientious in his actions.—Lavater.

The DAIRY

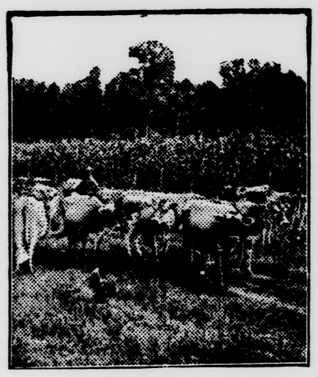
PROFITABLE ON MOST FARMS

Dairying and Stock Raising Where Good Crop Rotation Is Practiced Are Recommended.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

General farming and live stock raising, with a limited amount of dairying and a good crop rotation is, on the average, the type most easily made profitable on most farms in the northern edge of the corn belt. This is brought out in a study made by a farm management specialist of the United States department of agriculture, of 300 owner farms and 153 tenant farms in Lenawee county, Michigan, which is typical of southern Michigan, northwestern Ohio and northeastern Indiana.

It was found that specialized dairy farms paid better normally than dairy and grain farms, but on the average did not pay as well as the combination of dairying and hog raising. Dairying with hogs and grain usually yielded better labor income than any other combination. The outstanding advantages of this type as compared with others are greater diversity of income, a large percentage of receipts from sale of live stock and live stock products, and a comparatively small percentage of the income from the sale of crops, because for the most part the crops are sold to better advantage by feeding them to live stock. The types of farming and the general conditions which prevail in this section make the size of a farm a very important factor bearing on the income, according to the bulletin. There is also a direct relation between the amount of capital invested and the labor income of the operator. Generally speaking, the larger the farm and the greater the investment, the greater the percentage or rate of income.



Cattle and Corn—A Good Combination in Profitable Farming.

The cropping system and the proper distribution of crop area, it was learned, were important factors in profitable farm management. On the more profitable farms studied in this territory, from 30 to 50 per cent of the total crop area was in corn, an average of 10 per cent in oats, an average of 30 per cent in wheat, from 1 to 10 per cent in barley, and from 20 to 30 per cent in hay.

As a result of the study it was found that the following rotation is well adapted to conditions in this area: First year, corn; second year, corn; third year, oats and barley; fourth year, wheat, and the fifth year, hay. Alfalfa is a valuable addition to the average cropping system and the bulletin suggests an increase in the acreage of this crop throughout the region.

INCREASE NUMBER OF COWS

Dairy Herds of All European Countries Depleted to Appalling Degree—We Must Help.

(By CARL VROOMAN, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture.)

The dairy herds of the old world are depleted to an appalling degree.

There is not a country in Europe where the people have enough dairy products, and this process of depletion is going on every day, and every week, and every month, and will continue to go on as long as this horrible war lasts.

When the war is finished, we will find the world with a demand for dairy products twofold, fourfold, tenfold greater than the supply.

Europe will come to us with outstretched hands, every country in Europe, and say to us: "We must have milk; give us canned milk; give us dry milk; give us butter; give us cheese; give us dairy cattle; give us animals to build up our herds again."

And unless America has stimulated the production of dairy products, has increased her supply of dairy animals far beyond anything in the past, she will be utterly unable to supply this demand.

We will supply as much of this as we can, because they are going to be willing to pay practically any reasonable price for our live stock; and we will supply so much of it that our own resources will be exhausted.

Then this country will be without sufficient dairy products.

AID OF LOCAL CREAMERYMAN

Nearness to Source of Supply Enables Him to Do Big Work in Conservation of Food.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The local creameryman, because of his nearness to the source of supply and his contact with the producer, is in position to do a big work in the matter of food conservation by converting skim milk and buttermilk into human-food products.

LIFT OFF CORNS!

Drop Freezone on a touchy corn, then lift that corn off with fingers

Doesn't hurt a bit! Drop a little Freezone on an aching corn, instantly that corn stops hurting, then you lift it right out. Yes, magic! No humbug!

A tiny bottle of Freezone costs but a few cents at any drug store, but is sufficient to remove every hard corn, soft corn, or corn between the toes, and the calluses, without soreness or irritation.

Freezone is the sensational discovery of a Cincinnati genius. It is wonderful.—Adv.

Secure.

A former sergeant, who had just been "busted" and who carried fresh in his mind memories of a court-martial, was lifted wounded from the ambulance at a field hospital in France. He was grinning.

"Well," he said, "heres' one stripe they can't take away from me."

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, that famous old remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

In Use for Over 30 Years.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

Just in Time.

"Did she return the engagement ring when she jilted you?"

"She didn't have any engagement ring. Just before I proposed to her I joined a society for the prevention of useless giving."

A woman's strength lies in the knowledge of a man's weakness.

OLD PRESCRIPTION FOR WEAK KIDNEYS

Have you ever stopped to reason why it is that so many products that are extensively advertised, all at once drop out of sight and are soon forgotten? The reason is plain—the article did not fulfil the promises of the manufacturer. This applies more particularly to a medicine. A medicinal preparation that has real curative value almost sells itself, as in an endless chain system the remedy is recommended by those who have been benefited, to those who are in need of it.

A prominent druggist says, "Take for example Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, a preparation I have sold for many years and never hesitate to recommend, for in almost every case it shows excellent results, as many of my customers testify. No other kidney remedy that I know of has so large a sale."

According to sworn statements and verified testimony of thousands who have used the preparation, the success of Dr. Kilmers' Swamp-Root is due to the fact that so many people claim, it fulfills almost every wish in overcoming kidney, liver and bladder ailments, corrects urinary troubles and neutralizes the uric acid which causes rheumatism.

You may receive a sample bottle of Swamp-Root by Parcel Post. Address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., and enclose ten cents; also mention this paper. Large and medium size bottles for sale at all drug stores.—Adv.

Suggestion on Patches.

All men who are wearing their pants on a win-the-war schedule must be careful that the attritive pressure be distributed so that the two rear patches may become necessary simultaneously. A new patch with a worn companion patch is not sightly and is not indicative of even and symmetrical war service.—Houston Post.

A Veteran.

"Take your choice, work or fight."

"All right, then; I'll continue to fight off work."

Don't blame the hen if the egg is bad. It was all right when her responsibility ended.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills contain nothing but vegetable ingredients, which act gently as a tonic and purgative by stimulation and not by irritation. Adv.

A busy man is about as sociable as a woman with the toothache.

ASTHMA INSTANTLY RELIEVED WITH ASTHMADOR OR MONEY REFUNDED ASK ANY DRUGGIST

W. N. U., BALTIMORE, NO. 42--1918.

GOOD-BYE BACKACHE, KIDNEY AND BLADDER TROUBLES

For centuries all over the world GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil has afforded relief in thousands upon thousands of cases of lame back, lumbago, sciatica, rheumatism, gallstones, gravel and all other affections of the kidneys, liver, stomach, bladder and allied organs. It acts quickly. It does the work. It cleanses your kidneys and purifies the blood. It makes a new man, a new woman, of you. It frequently wards off attacks of the dread and fatal diseases of the kidneys. It often completely cures the distressing diseases of the organs of the body allied with the bladder and kidneys. Bloody or cloudy urine, sediment, or "brickdust" indicate an unhealthy condition.

Do not delay a minute if your back aches or you are sore across the loins or have difficulty when urinating. Go to your druggist at once and get a box of imported GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules. They are pleasant and easy to take. Each capsule contains about one dose of five drops. Take them just like you would any pill. Take a small swallow of water if you want to. They dissolve in the stomach, and the kidneys soak up the oil like a sponge does water. They thoroughly cleanse and wash out the bladder and kidneys and throw off the inflammation which is the cause of the trouble. They will quickly relieve those stiffened joints, that backache, rheumatism, lumbago, sciatica, gallstones, gravel, "brickdust," etc. They are an effective remedy for all diseases of the bladder, kidney, liver, stomach and allied organs. Your druggist will cheerfully refund your money if you are not satisfied after a few days' use. Accept only the pure, original GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules. None other genuine.—Adv.

Indigestion, Bloat, Heartburn, Caused by Acid-Stomach

What is the cause of indigestion, dyspepsia, bloat, heartburn, food-repeating, belching, gassy, sour stomach, and so many stomach miseries? Just this—acid-stomach—superacidity as the doctors call it. It robs millions of their full strength, vitality and the power to enjoy life—to be real men and women.

It is well known that an acid mouth destroys the teeth. The acid is so powerful that it eats right through the hard enamel and causes the teeth to decay. This is fair warning of what excess acidity will do to the delicate organization of the stomach; as a matter of fact, excess acidity not only produces a great many painful and disagreeable symptoms that we generally name "Stomach troubles," but it is the creator of a long train of very serious ailments. Acid-stomach interferes with the digestion and causes the food to ferment. This mass of sour, fermented food passes into the intestines, where it becomes the breeding place for germs and toxic poisons, which in turn are absorbed into the blood and distributed throughout the entire body.

Wherever you go you see victims of acid-stomach — people who, while not actually down sick are always ailing—have no appetite, food doesn't digest, belching all the time, continually complaining of being weak and tired and worn out. It is this excess acidity that takes the pep and punch out of them, leaves little or no vitality.

Strike at the very cause of all this trouble and clean this excess acid out of the stomach. This will give the stomach a chance to digest the food properly; nature will do the rest.

A wonderful new remedy removes excess acid without the slightest discomfort. It is called EATONIC, made in the form of tablets—they are good to eat—just like a bit of candy. EATONIC literally absorbs the injurious excess acid and carries it away through the intestines. It drives the bloat out of the body—you can fairly feel it work.

Try EATONIC and see how quickly it banishes bloat, heartburn, belching, food-repeating, indigestion, etc. See too, how quickly your general health improves — how much more of your food is digested—how nervousness and irritability disappear. Learn how easy it is to get back your physical and mental punch. Have the power and energy to work with vim. Enjoy the good things of life. Learn what it means to fairly bubble over with health.

So get a box of EATONIC from your druggist today. We authorize him to guarantee EATONIC to please you and you can trust your druggist to make this guarantee good. If it fails in any way, take it back—he will refund your money.

SPOHN'S DISTEMPER COMPOUND

For PINK EYE DISTEMPER CATARRHAL FEVER AND ALL NOSE AND THROAT DISEASES

Cures the sick and acts as a preventative for others. Liquid given on the tongue. Safe for brood mares and all others. Best kidney remedy. 60 cents a bottle, $5.50 a dozen. Sold by all druggists and turf goods houses, or sent, express paid, by the manufacturers. Booklet, "Distemper, Cause and Cure," free.

SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Goshen, Ind., U. S. A.

CHRONIC CONSTIPATION

IS A CRIME AGAINST NATURE

Stop it or you never can keep well. If you wake with a bad taste in the mouth, coated tongue, perhaps headache, your liver is torpid. A torpid liver deranges the whole system, produces dyspepsia, costiveness and piles. There is no better remedy for these disorders than DR. TUTT'S LIVER PILLS. Try them just once and be eternally convinced. For sale by all druggists.

Dr. Tutt's Liver Pills

A Bad Cough

If neglected, often leads to serious trouble. Safeguard your health, relieve your distress and soothe your irritated throat by taking

PISO'S

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

A toilet preparation of merit. Helps to eradicate dandruff. For Restoring Color and Beauty to Gray or Faded Hair. 60c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

$2.00 PER ACRE—1,500 acres M... FARMER, 500 Metropolitan Life Building, ...

Are You Interested

In the Future of Your Child ? Habits of Thrift formed in early years, are the

Best Insurance

for that future. We have given this matter careful thought and invite the opening of an account for your child as the best business training available.

The Peoples National Bank

J. FRANK ELIASON, President, W. K. BETTS, Cashier,
L. SCOTT TOWNSEND, Vice Pres., FRANK R. POOL, Asst. Cashier

MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE.

BERG & BANKS

Wholesale

Butchers and Live Stock

Dealers

We Specialize in

FAT COWS AND CALVES

Highest CASH Prices Paid

Telephone and Mail Orders promptly attended to

We also handle

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MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

Special Models

in Suits and Overcoats for Young Men. Sizes 34 to 40 chest.

Suits, $15 to $60

Slant Pockets
Slash Pockets
Flap Pockets
Skirt Models

Overcoats, $15 to $75

Box Coats
Form Fitters
Skirt Models
D. B. Ulsters
Semi-Ulsters

The Latest Colors, the Latest Cloths, the Best Makes and all at Moderate Prices.
Everything to wear for Men and Boys.

Mullin's Home Store

Sixth and Market
WILMINGTON

Public Sale

of

Registered HOLSTEIN FRIESIAN CATTLE

We will sell at the Hotel Stables, Middletown, Del., on

Wednesday, October 23, 1918

at 1 o'clock

30 head of tuberculin-tested registered Holstein cows; 4 with A. R. O. records from 17 to 26 lbs. butter in 7 days; 4 cows with heifer calves by their sides; balance of cows all close springers; 1 bull, 3 years old—dam a 30 lb. 3 year old.

This is as nice a herd of cattle as were ever together, all good, big, strong cows.

Will be sold for the high dollar on the above date. If stormy, will sell in the dry.

J. IRVIN DAYETT
SAMUEL C. ROSS

Your Balance In Bank

Have you ever had a Savings account with us. If not let us persuade you to open one, that you may know the comfortable feeling that goes with a balance in Bank. It is a reserve fund always at your command to meet any emergency—illness, accident, or other unexpected misfortune. If you but half appreciate the value of such an account, you will lose no time in becoming a depositor.

4 PER CENT. INTEREST PAID ON ALL DEPOSITS. NO CHARGE MADE FOR ANY ACCOUNT

WILMINGTON SAVINGS FUND SOCIETY

S. E. Cor. Second and Market Sts.,
Wilmington, Delaware

Sheller, in good con- has no use for same

H. Smith
Middletown, Del.

SHERIFF'S SALES

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Lev. Fac. to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale on the premises known as the Washington House, situated on the south side of Main Street, in the town of Newark, New Castle County, State of Delaware.

ON FRIDAY,
THE 1ST DAY OF NOVEMBER 1918
at 10 o'clock, A. M.,
the following described Real Estate viz.:

ALL those five certain tracts, pieces or parcels of land, with the buildings thereon erected situate in the town of Newark, New Castle County and State of Delaware more particularly bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Nos. 1 and 3. All those certain tracts, pieces or parcels of land with the hotel known as the Washington House and other buildings therein erected, situate in the south side of Main street, and the north side of Delaware Avenue in the town of Newark, New Castle County and State of Delaware more particularly bounded and described as follows, to-wit: No. 1. Beginning at an iron pin in the south side of Main street, a corner for other lands of the said James A. Wilson, said iron pin, being situated east of and two hundred and seventy feet and six-tenths of a foot distant from the centre of Academy street, thence by said Wilson's other lands south one degree east three hundred and twenty-five feet and six-tenths of a foot to an iron pin, thence by lands, recently purchased from the Trustees of the Academy of Newark south eighty-nine degrees west one hundred and fifty-four feet and nine-tenths of a foot to an iron pin in line of lands of the said Trustees of the Academy of Newark; thence by said last mentioned lands north, ten degrees east, three hundred and twenty-nine feet and eight tenths of a foot to another iron pin in the south side of Main street, aforesaid, thence thereby north eighty-nine degrees east, one hundred and one feet and six-tenths of a foot to the place of Beginning. Containing three roods and thirty-three square perches of land more or less No. 2 beginning at an iron pipe in the centre of Delaware Avenue, said iron pipe being a corner for this and land or lands now or late of James A. Wilson, thence by and with the centre of Delaware Avenue north eighty-nine and three-quarter degrees west, one hundred and seventy-six feet and four-tenths of a foot to another iron pipe a corner for lands now or late of the Trustees of the Academy of Newark; thence by and with the said lands now or late of the Trustees of the Academy of Newark north six and three-quarter degrees east, one hundred and thirty-nine feet and two-tenths of a foot to an iron pipe a corner for other lands of George H. Johnson herein described as No. 1 thence thereby north eighty-eight and one-quarter degrees east one hundred and fifty-four feet and two-tenths of a foot to an iron pipe, a corner for said lands now or late of James A. Wilson, thence thereby south one-half degree east one hundred and thirty-six feet and one-tenth of a foot to the first mentioned iron pipe and place of Beginning. Containing within said bounds two roods and three and thirty-six one hundredths square perches of land, be the same more or less. No. 3. Situate on the south side of Delaware Avenue, in the town of Newark aforesaid with the frame dwelling house thereon erected. Beginning at a stone in the south side of said Delaware Avenue said stone being southeast of and three hundred and thirty-two feet and six inches distant from a stone in the east side of the road leading from the town of Newark, to Elkton a corner for lands of Robert Gregg, thence by the south side of Delaware Avenue aforesaid south sixty-three and three-quarter degrees east forty-five feet to a stone, a corner for lands of Newton Brison, formerly of George G. Evans, thence by said Brisons lands south twenty-six degrees west one hundred and fifty-one feet and four inches to a stone in line of lands of Kate L., wife of Rev. Joseph S. Malone; thence by her lands north sixty-five degrees west forty-five feet to a stone another corner for lands of the said Robert Gregg, thence by said Greggs land, north twenty-six degrees east one hundred and fifty-two feet and four inches to the first mentioned stone or place of Beginning. Containing twenty-five and one-tenth square perches of land more or less. No. 4 situate in the south side of Delaware Avenue, in the town of Newark, aforesaid, with the frame dwelling house thereon erected. Beginning at a stone in the south side of Delaware Avenue aforesaid, being one hundred and thirty-two feet and six inches east of and distant from a stone on the east side of the Elkton road, the last mentioned stone being a corner for lands of Wilmer Worrall, thence by the south side of said Delaware Avenue south sixty-three and three-fourths degrees east fifty feet to a stone a corner for lands of John O'Donnell, Jr., thence by the west side of lands of the said John O'Donnell, Jr., south twenty-six degrees west one hundred and fifty-five feet and six inches to a stone in line of lands of Kate L. Malone (wife of Joseph S. Malone); thence by the north side of lands of the said Kate L. Malone, north sixty-five degrees west, fifty feet to a stone a corner for lands of the Rev. A. A. Benton, thence by the east side of lands of the said Rev. A. A. Benton, north twenty-six degrees east, one hundred and fifty-six feet and six inches to the first mentioned stone or place of Beginning. Containing twenty-eight and sixty-five one hundredths square perches of land. The said Victor G. Willis, being entitled to the undivided one-fourth thereof under the will of his father, Joseph T. Willis, No. 5 situate in the north side of Amstel Avenue at the distance of two hundred feet westwardly from the west side of Latta Avenue, containing in front or breadth on said Amstel Avenue fifty feet and extending in length or depth of that width, between parallel lines at right angles to the said Amstel Avenue on the east line thereof, about one hundred and eighty-one feet and on the west line thereof about one hundred and seventy-eight feet to the rear line of lots fronting on Delaware Avenue and known and designated as lot Number 17 on plan of lots or property of said grantors.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Victor G. Willis and Mary J. Willis, his wife, Mortgagors, and t. t. s. and to be sold by

THEODORE W. FRANCIS, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del., October 17th, 1918.

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Lev. Fac. to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House Southeast Corner of Eleventh and King Streets, City of Wilmington, New Castle County, Delaware.

ON SATURDAY,
THE 19TH DAY OF OCTOBER 1918,
at 10 o'clock, A. M.,
the following described Real Estate viz.:

ALL that certain lot or piece of land with the brick house thereon erected, situate in the City of Wilmington, New Castle County and State of Delaware, and bounded and described as follows, to-wit: BEGINNING at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Maple Street with the easterly side of Rodney Street; thence northerly along the said side of Rodney street, one hundred and one feet and three inches to a corner; thence easterly parallel with Maple street, seventeen feet and nine and one-half inches to another corner; thence southerly parallel with Rodney street, and passing through the middle of the brick division wall between the house on this lot and the house on the lot adjoining on the east, one hundred and one feet three inches to the said side of Maple street; and thence thereby westerly seventeen feet and nine and one-half inches to the place of BEGINNING. Be the contents thereof what they may.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Leonard P. Szczypski and Frances M. Szczypski, his wife, mortgagors, and to be sold by

THEODORE W. FRANCIS, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del., October 1, 1918.

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Lev. Fac. to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House, Southeast Corner of Eleventh and King Streets, City of Wilmington, New Castle County, Delaware.

ON SATURDAY
THE 19TH DAY OF OCTOBER 1918
At 10 o'clock A. M.,
the following described Real Estate viz.:

All that certain lot or piece of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate in the said City of Wilmington, County of New Castle and State of Delaware bounded and described as follows, to wit:-

BEGINNING at a point on the northerly side of Thirteenth Street, at the distance of three hundred and fifty-four feet westerly from the westerly side of Dure Street; thence westerly by said side of Thirteenth Street, thirty-six feet, thence northerly, parallel with Dure Street as extended, seventy-five feet; thence easterly, parallel with Thirteenth Street, thirty-six feet; and thence southerly parallel with Dure Street as extended, seventy-five feet to the place of Beginning. Be the contents thereof what they may.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of East End German Democratic Club, a corporation of the State of Delaware, Mortgagor, and to be sold by

THEODORE W. FRANCIS, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del., October 3, 1918.

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Lev. Fac. to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House, Southeast Corner of Eleventh and King Streets, City of Wilmington, New Castle County, Delaware.

ON SATURDAY,
THE 26TH DAY OF OCTOBER 1918,
at 10 o'clock, A. M.,
the following described Real Estate viz.:

THAT certain lot or piece of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate in the city of Wilmington, aforesaid, and bounded and described as follows, to-wit: BEGINNING at a corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Market street with the easterly side of Twenty-fourth street thence easterly along the said side of Market street one hundred and twenty-five feet to a corner, thence northerly, parallel with Twenty-fourth street one hundred and sixty feet to a corner thence westerly parallel with Market street one hundred and twenty-five feet to the said side of Twenty-fourth street and thence thereby southerly one hundred and sixty feet to the place of Beginning. Be the contents thereof what they may, provided always nevertheless and it is hereby expressly agreed and understood by and between the said parties hereto that no building shall be erected upon said piece or parcel of land at a less distance than twenty feet from the northerly side of Market street or at a less distance than ten feet from the easterly side of Twenty-fourth street the said space to be kept an open ornamental space for the free passage of air and light forever.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of "Potter The Florist, Incorporated" a corporation of the State of Delaware, Mortgagor, and to be sold by

THEODORE W. FRANCIS, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del., October 4th, 1918.

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Lev. Fac. to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House, Southeast Corner of Eleventh and King Streets, City of Wilmington, New Castle County, Delaware.

ON SATURDAY,
THE 26TH DAY OF OCTOBER 1918,
at 10 o'clock, A. M.,

All the estate, right, title and interest of the said party of the first part in and to the following described Real Estate, viz.:

ALL that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with a two story brick house thereon erected, known as No. 1003 Poplar street, situate in the city of Wilmington aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to-wit; BEGINNING at a point on the westerly side of Poplar street at the middle of the division wall between the house on this lot and the house on the lot adjoining on the south said point being sixteen feet northerly from the northerly side of Tenth street, from thence westerly parallel with Tenth street, passing through the middle of said party wall sixty-eight feet to the easterly side of a four foot wide alley extending from Tenth to Eleventh streets; thence northerly along said side of said four foot wide alley parallel with Poplar street fifteen feet to a corner stake; thence easterly parallel with Tenth street sixty-eight feet passing through the middle of the party wall between the house on this lot and the one on the lot adjoining on the north, to the aforesaid side of Poplar street, thence by said side of Poplar street southerly fifteen feet to the place of BEGINNING. Be the contents thereof what they may.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Elizabeth E. Sennett, formerly Elizabeth E. Scott, Mortgagor and to be sold by

THEODORE W. FRANCIS, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del., October 9th, 1918.

PAID LOCAL ADS

FOR SALE—Wagons and dearborns.
J. C. GREEN.

LOST—Friday P. M., in town, a silver-mesh purse. Reward if returned to DR. W. S. P. COMBS.

Give me a chance at your plumbing and heating work. No job too small to attend to.

C. W. NEFF, PLUMBER,
East Main Street,
Middletown, Del.

The Transcript $1.00 per year

Democratic Ticket

For United States Senator:
WILLARD SAULSBURY.

For Representative in Congress:
ALBERT F. POLK.

For State Treasurer:
FRANCIS M. SOPER.

For Auditor of Accounts:
JOSEPH HERMON ANDERSON.

For Register of Wills:
DENNIS M. BUCKLEY.

For Recorder of Deeds:
J. FRANK McCOY.

For Sheriff:
T. ROSEBY McMULLEN.

For Coroner:
THOMAS H. HEWITT.

For Senator in the General Assembly, District Number One.
JOHN T. LAYFIELD.

For Representative in the General Assembly, District Number Three.
P. HENRY KEAVENY.

For Levy Court Commissioner, District Number Two.
GEORGE C. MORTON.

For District Assessor:
Wilmington Hundred:
Third Representative District:
DANIEL FARRA.

The above is a list of candidates to be voted for in the Third Representative District.

NOMINATIONS.

For Senator in General Assembly:

Dist. No. 3, Willard S. Hanby.
Dist. No. 5, W. Truxton Boyce.
Dist. No. 7, John Edward Latta.

Representatives in General Assembly:

Dist. No. 1, Andrew A. Mulrine.
Dist. No. 2, George H. Hogue.
Dist. No. 4, John E. McNabb.
Dist. No. 5, John J. Mulvena.
Dist. No. 6, Frank J. Merion.
Dist. No. 7, John T. Pierce.
Dist. No. 8, Abraham F. Armor.
Dist. No. 9, George W. Griffin.
Dist. No. 10, Joseph Quigley.
Dist. No. 11, J. Leslie Ford.
Dist. No. 12, Griffith Ellison.
Dist. No. 13, Charles T. Deakyne.
Dist. No. 14, Walter E. Hart.
Dist. No. 15, Jefferson A. Staats.

For Levy Court Commissioners:

Dist. No. 4, Harley J. Strahorn.
Dist. No. 6, George Schrader.

District Assessors.

Wilmington Hundred:

1st Rep. Dist., William F. Hayes.
2d Rep. Dist., Frank R. Heaton.
4th Rep. Dist., Michael J. Carney.
5th Rep. Dist., Arthur Maguire.

Brandywine Hd., Elliott Sharpley.
Christiana Hd., Albert H. Lewis.
Mill Creek Hd., James H. Walker.
White Clay Creek Hd., George F. Ferguson.
New Castle Hd., Harry Rothrock.
Pencader Hd., Walter Bolton.
Red Lion Hd., Frank K. Irons.
St. Georges Hd., Edwin Zacheis.
Appoquinimink Hd., Walter Lee.
Blackbird Hd., Charles F. George.

Inspectors of Election:

Brandywine Hundred:

1st Election Dist., Joseph L. Hanby.
2d Election Dist., William C. Talley.
3d Election Dist., Fletcher C. Jones.
4th Election Dist., Harry Davis.

Christiana Hundred:

1st Election Dist., John Hanna, Jr.
2d Election Dist., Eugene W. Crossan.
3d Election Dist., John Haley.
4th Election Dist., William M. Chandler.
5th Election Dist., Timothy A. Toomey
6th Election Dist., J. Elmer Sloan.
7th Election Dist., John W. Reynolds.

Mill Creek Hundred:

1st Election Dist., Swithin C. Springer.
2d Election Dist., Bayard Jordan.
3d Election Dist., Samuel M. Pierson.

White Clay Creek Hundred:

1st Election Dist., Joseph Walker.
2d Election Dist., W. Clarence Jester.
3d Election Dist., G. Paul Murray.

New Castle Hundred:

1st Election Dist., John H. Fay.
2d Election Dist., Frank Sheridan.
3d Election Dist., Frank Alfree.
4th Election Dist., Albert Boyce.
5th Election Dist., John T. Hayes.

Pencader Hundred:

1st Election Dist., Thomas A. Brown.
2d Election Dist., Herman Bendler.

Red Lion Hundred:

1st Election Dist., Harry C. Webb.
2d Election Dist., Fredus P. Van Hickle.

St. Georges Hundred:

1st Election Dist., Henry W. Kronemeier.
2d Election Dist., J. Albert Humpel.
3d Election Dist., David H. Rees.
4th Election Dist., Michael Keegan, Jr.

Appoquinimink Hundred:

1st Election Dist., Myers B. Donovan.
2d Election Dist., George H. Ginn.

Blackbird Hundred:

1st Election Dist., Howard Deakyne.
2d Election Dist., Ridgely Nickerson.

Republican Ticket

For United States Senator:
LEWIS HEISLER BALL.

For Representative in Congress:
CALEB R. LAYTON.

For State Treasurer:
GEORGE M. FISHER.

For Auditor of Accounts:
DANIEL THOMPSON.

For Register of Wills:
ISAAC R. BROWN.

For Recorder of Deeds:
FURMAN G. COLE.

For Sheriff:
JOSHUA Z. CROSSLAND.

For Coroner:
ISAAC S. BULLOCK.

For Senator in the General Assembly, District Number One:
JAMES W. ROBERTSON.

For Representative in the General Assembly, District Number Three.
THEODORE W. FRANCIS.

For Levy Court Commissioner, District Number Two.
ALBERT STETSER.

For District Assessor:
Wilmington Hundred:
Third Representative District.
JOHN CATHCART.

The above is a list of candidates to be voted for in the Third Representative District.

NOMINATIONS.

For Senator in General Assembly:

Dist. No. 3, George W. Webster.
Dist. No. 5, John F. Richards.
Dist. No. 7, Walter S. Money.

Representatives in General Assembly:

Dist. No. 1, Jacob Scheifele.
Dist. No. 2, William Lyons, Junior.
Dist. No. 4, Albert Goodnow.
Dist. No. 5, Le Roy Kramer.
Dist. No. 6, William H. Danzenbaker.
Dist. No. 7, Willard S. Gregg.
Dist. No. 8, Aaron Francis Klair.
Dist. No. 9, William D. Dean.
Dist. No. 10, Charles W. Hill.
Dist. No. 11, William C. Brooks.
Dist. No. 12, Edward Lester, Junior.
Dist. No. 13, Alexander P. Corbit.
Dist. No. 14, Edward M. Boyd.
Dist. No. 15, Thomas J. Hodgson.

For Levy Court Commissioners:

Dist. No. 4, Benjamin L. Dickey.
Dist. No. 6, Boyd McCoy.

District Assessors:

Wilmington Hundred:

1st Rep. Dist., Albert A. Serson.
2nd Rep. Dist., Charles E. Anderson.
4th Rep. Dist., John C. Foote.
5th Rep. Dist., William R. Jones.

Brandywine Hd., Harry A. Sedgwick.
Christiana Hd., George R. Cheney.
Mill Creek Hd., John Montgomery McVaugh.
White Clay Creek Hd., Thomas A. Mullin.
New Castle Hd., Robert McFarlin.
Pencader Hd., Samuel E. Wright.
Red Lion Hd., Harry C. Nickle.
St. Georges Hd., Joseph C. Jolls.
Appoquinimink Hd., Lewis Fennimore.
Blackbird Hd., John D. Stellar.

Inspectors of Election:

Brandywine Hundred:

1st Election Dist., Arthur P. Hudson.
2d Election Dist., Harry G. Todd.
3d Election Dist., Harlan L. Cloud.
4th Election Dist., William Robinson

Christiana Hundred:

1st Election Dist., Edward C. Lucus.
2d Election Dist., Eugene C. Williams.
3d Election Dist., Robert J. McIlhinney
4th Election Dist., Robert H. Elliott.
5th Election Dist., Bernard J. Stahl.
6th Election Dist., Albert J. Blackwell.
7th Election Dist., Ross C. Touchton.

Mill Creek Hundred:

1st Election Dist., Eugene Woodward.
2d Election Dist., Samuel S. Dennison.
3d Election Dist., Herbert S. Eastburn.

White Clay Creek Hundred:

1st Election Dist., Adelbert Seydell.
2d Election Dist., Clarence D. Grant.
3d Election Dist., Harry E. Tumlin.

New Castle Hundred:

1st Election Dist., Rudolph A. Vallette.
2d Election Dist., Charles Whiteside.
3d Election Dist., Charles Appleby.
4th Election Dist., John Jester.
5th Election Dist., Clayton D. Appleby.

Pencader Hundred:

1st Election Dist., Harry L. McCormick
2d Election Dist., William H. Emmerson.

Red Lion Hundred:

1st Election Dist., Ray L. Cofer.
2d Election Dist., Horace E. Simmons.

St. Georges Hundred:

1st Election Dist., Lester M. Naylor.
2d Election Dist., Samuel C. Eaton.
3d Election Dist., Walter Beasten.
4th Election Dist., Charles S. Ellison, Junior.

Appoquinimink Hundred:

1st Election Dist., Levi W. Lattomus.
2d Election Dist., John H. Lynam.

Blackbird Hundred:

1st Election Dist., Harry Keiser.
2d Election Dist., John Walton.

Socialist Ticket

For United States Senator:
WILLIAM H. CONNER.

For Representative in Congress:
WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD.

For State Treasurer:
CHARLES DAYTON.

For Auditor of Accounts:
JAMES D. THOMSON.

For Register of Wills:
JOHN A. GRIFFIN.

For Recorder of Deeds:
A. NORRIS DONOGHUE.

For Sheriff:
JAMES MacCULLOCH.

For Coroner:
ROBERT A. WALKER.

For Senator in the General Assembly, District Number One.
BENJAMIN COVERMAN.

For Representative in the General Assembly, District Number Three.
JOSEPH F. SCARBOROUGH.

For Levy Court Commissioner, District Number Two.
HARRY HOLGATE.

For District Assessor:
Wilmington Hundred:
Third Representative District:
JOHN E. DONOGHUE.

The above is a list of candidates to be voted for in the Third Representative District.

NOMINATIONS.

Representatives in General Assembly:

Dist. No. 1, Clarence A. Deakin.
Dist. No. 2, George W. Lowe.
Dist. No. 4, George Holgate.
Dist. No. 5, Edward Norton.

District Assessors.

Wilmington Hundred:

1st Rep. Dist., John A. Kessler.
2d Rep. Dist., Elmer E. Pride.
4th Rep. Dist., Jacob Betansky.
5th Rep. Dist., Max Rosenbaum.

ELECTION DAY

Tuesday, November 5th, 1918